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Soviet Union

Vol III No 239 12 December 1985

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SOVIET EMBASSY SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES SS-20 REDUCTION

LD120221 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0158 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Brussels, December 11 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union aims to reduce the number of its SS-20 medium-range missiles on European territory to 243, a Soviet Embassy spokesman in Brussels announced this evening.

Speaking at a press conference prior to the NATO ministers session in Brussels tomorrow, he said he was unable to confirm whether the reduction had already been effected, but pointed out that it provided proof of the Soviet Union's readiness to reach an agreement on disarmament in general and in particular on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe.

'HEATED DEBATES'ON SDI CONTINUE IN U.S.

LD111753 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 11 Dec 85

["SDI: Main Obstacle to Disarmament" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 11 TASS -- Heated debates continue in the United States over the "star wars" program and nuclear arms limitation. The press and officials point out that, despite continued differences on questions of principle between the USA and the USSR, the results of the Geneva summit are providing conditions for a transition from confrontation to a search for ways to resolve major problems, including military ones, which could lead to an improvement in the political and psychological climate in international relations.

A number of leading politicians point out that in this situation much positive significance is attached to the basic stipulation, approved in Geneva by the Soviet and U.S. leaders, which formulates the common understanding that nuclear war must never be fought, that there can be no winner in it, and that neither the USSR nor the USA is seeking military superiority. It is also of exceptional importance, it is stressed here, that the joint document approved in Geneva reaffirmed at the summit level the basic goals and tasks of the joint Soviet-American statement adopted on January 8, 1985, namely, the prevention of an arms race in space and its termination on earth, the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments and the strengthening of strategic stability.

The "star wars" program is being strongly criticised in the United States in view of all this. Recently, the American Lawyers' Association prepared a paper on a search for effective arms restrictions, which supplies recommendations on the problem, covers its background and attempts an analysis. The American lawyers have drawn the conclusion that the administration's "Strategic Defense Initiative," directed at the deployment of a partially based ABM system, can dramatically accelerate the arms race because it will cause the counterbuildup of the strategic offensive weapons by the USSR. The paper also stresses that the SDI is incompatible with the 1972 ABM Treaty and, if carried through, will smash that treaty. Eventually, the SDI will give an impetus to an absolutely uncontrollable arms race both with offensive and with defensive systems.

The document stresses that substantial opportunities are still existing for working out measures gradually leading to major cuts in offensive nuclear weapons. The lawyers' association sees such opportunities in talks which should proceed from the ABM Treaty. Their starting point should be the strengthening of the treaty itself through the removal of lacunas present in in.

The authors of the report mean by these lacunas those stipulations of the treaty which are deliberately exploited by the American side partially to circumvent it. The lawyers' association advocates the preservation of the ban on extra-laboratory testing and thereby on the deployment of the so-called defensive systems that are being developed under the SDI.

The renunciation of the deployment of the "star wars" systems reiterated in this way, in the view of the authors of the paper, will give an impetus to the limitation of nuclear armaments and the authors suggest that substantial cuts in these armaments should be sought.

While protests against the "star wars" program are mounting in the USA, those forces in the country which are upholding the administration's position as regards the use of space for military purposes have grown more active as well. Spokesmen for the right-wing forces and the military-industrial complex, directly concerned with federal orders for the production and testing of space defense components, are making themselves heard more and more often. Defense Secretary Weinberger, General Abrahamson, who supervises the SDI programs, Deputy Defense Secretary Ikle, Assistant Defense Secretary Perle, presidential science adviser Keyworth and retired General Graham are especially vociferous.

Abrahamson, for instance, stated at congressional hearings on December 10 that the plans to militarize space were aimed at doing away with nuclear armaments and at ridding the whole world of the fear of nuclear war. Abrahamson also tried anew to "fit" the "star wars" program to the ABM Treaty, claiming that the SDI was being carried out with respect for the treaty. Perle for his part, addressing the law-makers the other day, openly stated that the United States was resolved to continue developing space strike weapons under "the star wars" program. If research in the field is a success, he stressed, the deployment of a strategic defense system will be an immediate prospect.

The right-wing forces in the Congress, represented by Senators Jesse Helms and Paul Laxalt and House members Geoffrey Kemp [as received] and Don Edwards, summarily reject any proposed restrictions of the SDI program. They vigorously advocate the repudiation of the ABM Treaty and non-compliance with the SALT-2 accord. This invigoration of SDI advocates is intended to a large extent to squeeze the U.S. Congress for fresh appropriations on that program.

But despite all these efforts of the militarist forces, the U.S. public as a whole, judging by public opinion polls, is aware that the SDI is the main obstacle to nuclear arms limitation. The dangerous character of that program of the U.S. Administration is becoming more and more clear to U.S. public opinion. This is evidenced, inter alia, by the continued campaign of collecting signatures under petitions in which scientists refuse to contribute to SDI research. This campaign has been launched in such major research centres as Cornell, Chicago and Illinois Universities, Ohio State University and the California and Massachusetts technological institutes. Such a petition was signed by ten Nobel Prize winners, among them the well-known physicist Hans Bethe.

As the U.S. press continues to analyze the results of the Geneva summit, it points out, in particular, that through the fault of the U.S. Administration, which was not ready for real progress on key problems, the sides did not reach accord on such basic issues as nuclear arms reductions and non-militarization of space. It notes in this context that the way to the removal of the threat of nuclear war still goes not through the militarization of space but through strengthening universal security and that precisely these matters are fundamental to the condition and development of Soviet-American relations.

The Americans opposed to the arms race point out that the development of space strike systems will dramatically destabilize the entire strategic situation. The assurances of the administration that the SDI has a defensive character are totally at odds with reality. It is perfectly obvious that the going ahead with the U.S. military-space programs, on which the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex insist, would subvert rather than strengthen the security of the United States. In this context a statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Geneva is quoted here to the effect that the USSR will not be a passive onlooker at a time when steps are being taken to subvert the security of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Compromise in nuclear arms reductions is possible, the Soviet leader stressed, but only on the condition of a total ban on space strike weapons. If the door to space is tightly shut for weapons, these questions can be resolved.

PERLE DEFENDS SDI AT CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS

LD110729 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 11 TASS -- Prominent American arms experts, during hearings at the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, have pointed to mounting anxiety in Western Europe over the White House's plans to militarize outer space. According to Samuel Wells, deputy director of the Woodrow Wilson International Centre, American allies are seriously concerned over many major aspects of the "Strategic Defence Initiative".

An overwhelming majority of political leaders, government officials, news analysts and scientists, he said, have substantial reservations regarding SDI.

Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle, however, who zealously backs the "star wars" programme, stressed at the hearings the Reagan administration's commitment to the continued effort in establishing a partically space-based anti-missile defence system.

NATO ARMS TALKS GROUP EXAMINES SUMMIT RESULTS

LD120328 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Brussels, December 11 TASS -- A scheduled meeting of the so-called NATO Special Consultative Group engaged in an analysis of the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons, which is a component part of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons, has been held at the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc today.

Speaking about its results, Allen Holmes, chairman of the group, U.S. assistant secretary of state for politico-military affairs, said that the participants in the meeting had examined various aspects of the recent summit meeting in Geneva. They welcomed the calls by the two leaders for the speediest progress in reaching an interim agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe. Holmes said that the members of the group have studied the recent U.S. proposal on that issue, which was tabled at the Geneva talks. In his words, this proposal will be discussed at the talks after their resumption on January 16, 1986.

SAGDEYEV INTERVIEWED ON SDI, CONSEQUENCES

DW081241 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 5 Dec 85 p 8

[Interview with Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Moscow Space Research Institute and member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Pierre Simonitsch; date and place not given]

[Text] When asked about technical possibilities to produce SDI, Sagdayev answered: "According to my personal experience as a scientist and technician, it does not seem possible to me to create such a system. However, one must proceed on the hypothesis of the worst case. Some of our military and politicans maintain that although the scientists are skilled, they can still err. Even if a tiny probability existed that the United States could master the technological difficulties, we must react and at least not neglect the built-up offensive capacities. At any rate, the money invested by the United States in military space research will produce some side products that will stimulate the arms race.

One can react to SDI in various ways. One answer would be confrontation between offensive and defensive weapons systems, in the form of a numerical and quantitative strengthening of our offensive missiles. If this answer were used, several variants of the active and passive nature would be offered. The decisive argument is costs and effectiveness. Which will be cheaper, to increase the number of nuclear warheads, or the defensive ability of missiles against an SDI shield. We have made a number of estimates with regard to costs and effectiveness. If one compares progress achieved in offensive weapons with progress in defensive weapons, costs and effectiveness are clearly in favor of the offensive capacities.

There are some simple possibilities to render SDI ineffective, such as hardening the protective cover of the missiles. A layer of carbon fibers could be placed on the missiles (carbon is a chemical element existing in its clear form in nature as diamonds and as graphite). If 1 gram of carbon fibers is put on 1 square cm, the resistance of the cover against laser beams would increase 5-10 times. The missile would become 100 kg heavier. However, that would only be equivalent to the weight of one or two warheads. (Soviet intercontinental missiles carry up to 10 individually guidable warheads.) A defensive shield against missiles would need 5-10 times more energy to increase its firepower accordingly. It would entail an enormous increase of weight and volume of the platforms in space and a cost explosion of at least 50 times, aside from the technological problems.

As regards the defensive shield against missiles, the "absence effect" must be considered. At any given time only those orbit stations would be effective that are over the territory of the antagonist. The others that just pass over faraway continents are useless. However, they must be kept in orbit around the earth for rotation purposes. The "absence effect" necessitates a great number of platforms in space with 10 times more firepower than would actually be necessary to intercept launched missiles of the antagonist. It is absolutely utopian to hang combat platforms at an altitude of 36,000 km in a geostationary way over the equator. Rays cannot be concentrated over such a distance, and diversion would take place. Therefore, we are only talking about platforms with a low elliptic cycle around the earth."

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (FR): Would it not be easy to shoot such objects down that are regularly cycling the earth?

Sagdeyev: "You are absolutely right. Laser guns could be used on the ground that are easier to produce than those based in space. In addition, the energy sources would not be limited, and one could pick the right moment. Imagine the extreme mutual mistrust if both sides had weapons similar to SDI! I can imagine that the United States would be afraid or concerned if hundreds of combat platforms of Soviet origin with defensive weapons would fly over their territory. Reagan's invitation to build a missile defense system in space together with the United States does not make sense. Its acceptance would lead to a situation in which in every 90 minutes an armada of Soviet combat platforms would cross the United States -- with every platform weighing several hundred tons, that is considerably bigger than the current space stations.

Just the risk that such big objects could be hit by micrometeorites is great. What would happen in a climate of mistrust, if one party found that its 'hardware' was damaged while crossing the territory of the adversary. Even if the damage was caused by swarms of meteorites, it would be assumed that it was the work of the adversary."

FR: Is it correct that laser beams do not penetrate the atmosphere and that, therefore, they are unfit for fighting ground targets?

Sagdeyev: "In order to penetrate the atmosphere with high-energy rays, one must select a certain wavelength in the spectrum of visible light. X-rays, infrared, and ultraviolet rays are out. The second problem is the irregularity of the atmosphere created by the warming-up of air layers and the reflection of warmth from the surface of the earth. The density of the atmosphere is also variable. These phenomena explain why the stars seem to twinkle. A laser beam would be somewhat distorted by these irregularities, and the sharpness of its focus would become indistinct. In order to improve this, one needs progressive reflectors. This problem is very difficult, but in principle it can be solved."

FR: The SDI project envisages land-based laser guns, the rays of which are reflected onto the target by mirrors in space. Can the mirrors resist the rays?

Sagdayev: "That is a great technological problem. If a mirror reflected 100 percent of the incoming light, it would be simple. However, it is unavoidable that a very small percentage of the light is being absorbed by the mirror, heating it up. It is technically difficult to achieve resistance against warmth. The mention of various difficulties will make those firms that will get the contracts happy. They will make more money."

FR: U.S. Government representatives maintain that the Soviet Union has been engaged for a long time in space weapons research, and that it has invested more money in it than the United States...

Sagdayev: "That is very typical. If the said Americans must try hard to get moral and financial support for their plans, they play various instruments, producing absolutely dissonant music. A simple logical analysis shows that their arguments are contradictory. High-ranking U.S. officials such as George Keyworth, the President's scientific adviser, say: 'We are far ahead of the Russians in SDI technology.' On the other hand, however, some think that the Soviet Union is leading and that the United States must hurry up to get going. As a joke, the different statements could be applied to the following rational formula: 'The Soviet Union is the realm of evil, it is superior to us in SDI technology, but we would be happy to share our technology with it.'

"Advocates of SDI simply deceive the people. They outline the technological beauty of SDI for them. U.S. television programs and video games in restaurants show, with simple tricks, how easy it is to shoot Russian missiles down. This world of simulated laser beams on screens experiences a boom. The ideas and the imaginary power of the people are attracted by this beauty, and no discussion takes place about the effects of SDI on strategic stability and possible countermeasures."

FR: Does the Soviet Union feel equal to the United States in weapons technology?

Sagdeyev: "According to my personal opinion, science and technology in both states is practically zero with regard to defense in space, if one considers what is needed for an SDI system. This is also true regarding partial defense with space platforms. However, I am concerned that the United States could initiate a broad program that would hinder realistic disarmament steps."

FR: Is the Soviet Union really afraid of an SDI program the implementation of which would be decided on in 25 years at the earliest?

Sagdeyev: "Fear is not the right word; extreme concern would be better. We are not afraid of the sudden appearance of U.S. SDI platforms in space, but we are most concerned that the logical conclusion with regard to the senselessness of the arms race will not be realized. We consider the SDI concept as the reaction of some groups within the U.S. Administration to the demand of many people for real disarmament. These groups believe they have found a nice way to shift the thinking of the United States from arms control to a standby position until the absolute shield is achieved, making nuclear weapons worthless.

The current strategic balance through deterrence is unpleasant, but at least stable. Nobody will begin nuclear war in cold blood, I hope. What would happen if we shifted from mutual deterrence to defense systems such as SDI? There would be two SDI systems in space, circling the world practically on the same orbit, mixing to become 'blue' and 'red' flying objects. The question is: Would two armadas living together be stable? Both would have an enormous firepower to destroy intercontinental missiles. One tenth of this firepower would suffice to shoot the neighboring armada down. These platforms would be flying on exactly known orbits, and someone could calmly prepare an attack, press a button and destory the whole space fleet of the antagonist in a single blow."

FR: Could missiles torpedo an SDI defense system if they were launched on such a flat trajectory that they would not leave the atmosphere?

Sagdeyev: "In principle yes. It would have to be a hybrid between a cruise missile and an intercontinental missile. Many things are possible, but they must be seen in connection with their costs and effectiveness. Naturally, it would be much simpler to construct such hybrid missiles for the intermediate-range systems that do not have to fly to another part of the world. Therefore, I do not understand the enthusiasm of some West Europeans regarding participation in SDI."

FR: Mr Sagdeyev, the United States has accused the Soviet Union of building a huge radar installation near Krasnoyarsk for antimissile defense, thus violating the ABM Treaty. According to the Soviet, however, it is a civilain station for the observation of objects flying in space. Why does the Soviet Union not permit the United States to have a look at it?

Sagdeyev: "We are prepared to go as far as necessary when inspectors are invited. However, before one agrees on verification, one must agree on basic intentions. Everything indicates that the U.S. accusations are not aimed at negotiating with us, but at heating up a discussion to get more money from Congress for armaments."

FR: Is there a significant difference between a military and a civilian radar installation?

Sagdeyev: "The only difference is that for civil stations, not as much money is usually available as it is for military ones. For the civil observation of objects in orbit, rotating bowls follow just one object and project it on one point of the radar screen. Thus, the whole scenery is not projected on the picture. In the meantime, there is such dense traffic in space that this technology does not suffice any more. A 'phased array radar', like that under construction in Krasnoyarsk, replaces mechanical operations by electrical ones. The signals are received and distributed by a number of electronic diapoles.

A phased array radar is more expensive because it is more complicated. However, considerably more information is received that way. The civilian space segment has been strongly extended, and there are now many customers such as the ministry for telecommunications, the hydrometeorological service, or remote sensing of the surface of the earth. For all these customers it is much cheaper to use one central phased array radar instead of many separate reflectors. The Krasnoyarsk installation is under construction. Several years will pass until it will be completed."

In the further course of the talk, Sagdeyev contests that the Soviet Union is leading in the field of antisatellite weapons (ASAT). The tests made between 1968 and 1982, which according to the United States led to the setup of the only ASAT system ready for action, served, according to Sagdeyev, only the purpose of catching up technologically with the United States. The United States experimented in the early seventies with missiles designed to shoot down satellites. Then the program was discontinued because of insufficient accuracy in hitting the target. Whether the Soviet Union has developed "killer satellites" or only antisatellite missiles, is considered by Sagdeyev as hairsplitting. Regardless of how the weapon is named, it must always be in orbit to get close to the satellite of the adversary. At any rate, the Soviet system is only suited for shooting down low-flying satellites. According to the opinion of the director of the Moscow Space Research Institute, the United States is again ahead with their antisatellite missiles launched from aircraft. "That is a new development," he says. "The United States does not want an ASAT ban because they believe that this a field where they have a qualitative lead," he adds.

VELIKHOV REJECTS U.S. CLAIMS ON SOVIET 'SDI'

PM041609 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 1 Dec 85 p 6

[Interview with Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by special correspondent Vladimir Markov in Geneva: "In the Footsteps of General Keegan" -- date of interview not stated; first two paragraphs are Markov introduction]

[Text] Among the materials circulated at the USA press centerstet in Geneva at the time of the summit meeting was one pamphlet issued by the US Departments of Defense and State. It is entitled "Soviet Strategic Defense Programs". Its authors' aim is to prove that the Soviet Union is engaged in developing weapon systems similar to those which are planned under the stet SDI programme. Thus, SDI is advertised as a countermeasure to the Soviet antimissile defence.

The pamphlet also claims that the Soviet Union is using the latest technological achievements, notably laser systems, for antimissile defence. I met Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and asked him to comment on these claims.

"It is blatant juggling of facts," he said. "The research carried out in the Soviet Union into the field of laser technology and that of accelerators to which the pamphlet refers, is not secret. American experts can easily monitor these tests. They are welcome to come to our laboratories and compare notes at scientific conferences. None of the Soviet research programmes involving lasers is aimed at developing antimissile space weapons.

"The pamphlet says, among other things, that by the end of the 1980s the USSR could have prototypes of land-based antimissile lasers. This is a far cry from the reality. I am convinced that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States can develop a land-based laser to hit missile warheads. This view is shared by American scientists," Academician Velikhov went on. "With regards to the laser installation at the Sary-Shagan testing range, it has nothing in common with the functions of antisatellite and antimissile weapons, as the pamphlet claims. This laser installation is intended for the experimental elaboration of the means of laser location of space objects with a view to precisely measuring the parameters of their movement. Incidentally, similar laser-based satellite tracking systems are quite standard and have been in use in the United States for more than ten years.

"Basically, the claims made by American officials to the effect that the Soviet Union spends roughly as much on antimissile defence as it does on strategic armaments are absolutely at odds with the reality," Ye. Velikhov said. "It would be apropriate to recall that in the past in the USA they listened in earnest to the half-witted General George Keegan, now retired, who prophesized, in particular, that in 1980 the Soviet Union would put laser weapons in space and use them to threaten American ballistic missiles. It is ridiculous that similar absurdities are set forth in a pamphlet signed by American officials."

In the opinion of Academician Velikhov, the purpose of the pamphlet and its circulation in Geneva is to secure the consent of US Congress to maintaining the present level of SDI financing, and also to bring pressure to bear on the NATO allies to secure their support for the "star wars" plans.

"The SDI concept and plans have been rejected by an overwhelming majority of scientists in the world," Ye. Velikhov stressed. "This includes the scientists from the USSR and USA, Nobel Prize winners, who recently made a special statement on this question. They are all firmly convinced that attempts to bring the SDI to fruition will destabilize the strategic situation and increase the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war."

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATES CENTRAL AMERICA

LD111236 Moscow TASS in English 2209 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 11 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council held an emergency meeting on Tuesday at the request of the Nicaraguan Government to discuss the extremely dangerous situation, which has shaped in Central America as a result of the escalation of the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

The war waged by the USA against Nicaragua, in whose course the current U.S. administration ever more openly declares its intention to accomplish a change in the existing system in Nicaragua, is assuming an increasingly dangerous character, which jeopardises stability not only of Central, but of the whole Latin America, said Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaragua's deputy foreign minister. He urged the international community to take effective measures in order to achieve, in the interests of universal peace and security, an end to the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua, which is an example of absolute disregard for the norms of international law and security.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEETS IN BRUSSELS

LD121003 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2011 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Brussels, 11 Dec (TASS) -- The adherence of the North Atlantic bloc to a course of military preparations was demonstrated today at the session of the so-called special consultative NATO Nuclear Planning Group. This group was originally set up allegedly to coordinate the stances of the Atlantic allies on the matter of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The United States, however, has long since turned in into a propaganda organ of NATO, called upon to mislead world public opinion regarding the genuine aims of the West in the sphere of arms control.

In this respect the present session of the group has not been an exception. As is apparent from the communique circulated in Brussels, the NATO allies have affirmed their decision of 1983 on the deployment [razvertivaniye] in Western Europe (FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, and Holland) of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles -- "Pershing II" and cruise missiles. They have stated that the siting of nuclear missile weapons will continue on schedule, and that by the end of this year the number of missiles already sited will reach 140. In the communique an attempt was made to distort the actual balance of medium-range weapons held by the USSR and the United States. The communique also intentionally misrepresented the state of affairs at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments. The participants at the session, however, could not help but mention in the communique the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. As A. Holmes, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state on military and political affairs, announced, the group welcomed the call by the leaders of the United States and the USSR for more rapid progress in the matter of achieving an interim agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe.

PUGWASH MOVEMENT PARTICIPANTS REPUDIATE SDI

PM111051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Space Is Not For Wars!"]

[Text] London, 10 Dec -- An international symposium of the Pugwash Movement has ended here with the adoption of a statement which resolutely condemns the U.S. plans for the preparation of "star wars."

Prominent scientists and specialists from a number of West European countries and also from the USSR and the United States took part in the discussion of its chief topic "War or Peace in Space."

After examining the political and military consequences of the U.S. so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," the document points out, the symposium participants came to the unanimous opinion that the "star wars" program would entail an unprecedented escalation of the arms race and seriously jeopardize peace on the planet. The implementation of this program, the statement stresses, "would promote a sharp escalation of an unlimited race in offensive and defensive weapons, break all existing agreements on arms control questions, increase the likelihood of nuclear war, and lead to the criminal dissipation of the scientific-technical and economic resources of a large part of the industrially developed world." In the opinion of the document's compilers, the Soviet-American ABM treaty is primarily under attack.

The representatives of scientific opinion advocated observance of the Soviet-American ABM treaty provisions, the substantial reduction of nuclear arsenals, and the prohibition of further testing and deployment of antisatellite weapons. The best way to reduce the danger of nuclear war is to establish arms control, which will avert the possibility of creating new weapon systems and eliminate the need for huge expenditure on producing them, the statement says.

KUZNETSOV ON NORDIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE ZONE

LD112312 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 9 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program; Yuriy Kuznetsov Commentary]

[Text] The meeting which has ended in Copenhagen has, without a doubt, turned out successfully for the forces wanting peace in the Nordic countries. The subject of the meeting, which has for years engrossed millions of Scandinavians, appeared for the first time at the Copenhagen meeting as the subject of concrete and detailed discussion by officials from all these states.

The meeting was held at a high political level, with over a hundred participating parliamentarians from almost 50 political parties from the Nordic countries, as well as by some prime ministers and foreign ministers. The course of the talks stressed the importance and timeliness of the idea of a Nordic nuclear weapons-free zone, and the need for concrete measures to attain it. One could also clearly observe at the conference those forces that do not actually oppose the idea of a nuclear weapons-free Nordic zone, but in practice oppose its concrete realization. These forces, which were represented mainly by the NATO-inclined strata in the Nordic countries, among them the right-wing circles and governments of Norway and Denmark, stubbornly sabotaged the practical establishment of measures for realizing the zone. Among these forces one can clearly see a lack of desire to have anything to do with solutions which are not approved by the leaders of NATO, and Washington in particular, whose negative attitude toward nuclear weapons-free zones is well-known.

There was a suppression of any mention of the Soviet Union, which on many occasions has expressed support for the idea of nuclear weapons-free zones, including the Nordic ones. The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed both its support for the idea of a nuclear-free North and its readiness to give the necessary guarantees to the participants of such a zone and to examine the possibilities for implementing certain appropriate measures on its own territory.

In the present international situation one may not belittle the slightest chance to promote lasting peace. Every concrete step toward reducing tension is important, including regional steps, writes Yuriy Kuznetsov. The leaders and supporters of NATO like to advertise their desire for peace; here is a real possibility to reinforce their statements with action, in giving support to a Nordic nuclear weapons-free zone.

But no! The conference did not approve a final document; that was spoiled chiefly by Norway's and Denmark's bourgeois governments, which pointed to differences of opinion on ways to realize the idea of the zone, and on the timing for it. But this, nevertheless, cannot mitigate the most important thing: the ever-growing interest of the Scandinavian populations in a zone free of nuclear weapons, and the clear interest of responsible Nordic politicians in realizing it. In this connection the Social Democratic parties' initiative at the meeting for a joint Nordic commission of parliamentarians to be established on the question of a nordic nuclear weapons-free zone, a completely concrete proposal, was noteworthy. Such measures apparently reflect the ideas of the broad masses in the Nordic countries who expect from their politicians not words but deeds for real progress toward the reinforcement of peace and security in their area, concludes Yuriy Kuznetsov.

CHAZOV, LOWN NOBEL PRIZES SEEN AS 'LANDMARK'

PM111216 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Ivanov dispatch: "Common Goal, Common Award"]

[Text] Oslo -- The "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" movement went through its initial organizational stage and, to the surprise of many, turned within a brief time period into a powerful antiwar movement. Representatives from 52 countries arrived in Helsinki to attend the recent forum, whereas less than 3 years ago physicians from only 12 countries assembled for its first congress in the United States. The speed with which the movement gathered momentum has shown that the initiative of Soviet and American physicians, who sounded the alarm in the face of the threat of nuclear war, was timely and accorded with the thoughts and aspirations of the millions. On the whole it gave a new boost to mass actions against nuclear weapons. The physicians' movement has been awarded the 1985 Nobel peace prize.

More than 300 doctors, people holding the most diverse political and religious views, gathered here in Oslo. They came here to attend the presentation of the Nobel medals and diplomas, which are an expression of gratitude for their activity in the struggle for peace and a recognition of their contribution to nuclear disarmament.

I will say at once that far from everyone welcomed the Nobel committee's decision with enthusiasm. Some conservative newspapers saw the arrival in Oslo of Soviet academician Ye. I. Chazov and U.S. Professor Bernard Lown, co-chairmen of the "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Movement," as a fact "contradicting Nobel principles." The author of an editorial in the newspaper DAGBLADET attempted to present the physicians' movement as a "pro-Soviet organization. This is not a new thesis. Was this not how right-wing circles in the United States greeted in the past the initiative by U.S. doctors who raised their voices against the nuclear threat?

During the Oslo press conference I observed my neighbor, a Norwegian journalist, reading with obvious amazement the list of leaders of the physicians' organization. Really, is it possible to seriously accuse Sir Douglas Black, president of England's Royal College of Physicians, of acting on "Moscow's orders"? Do not the names of such world-famous scientists as French professor J. Lejeune or Italian professor of chemistry G.B. Marini-Bettolo, who head the physicians' movement, speak for themselves?

It is not the mythical "hand of Moscow," but the common desire to halt the insane arms race and arrest mankind's slide toward a nuclear war that has united physicians from the whole planet and made them declare loudly their protest against the nuclear threat.

This is understood by many. The Soviet embassy in Norway is currently receiving numerous letters and telegrams of congratulations. I would like to cite just one of them. It was written by (Sturle Ken) from Oslo. "Congratulate Mr Chazov on the lofty award," the Norwegian writes. "He and his colleagues have taken on a noble task and a lofty mission. I am a teacher and, like the physicians, I am fighting for the moral health of the younger generation and educate my pupils in a spirit of peace, goodness, and respect for the human right to live without weapons." There is hardly anything to be added to this.

Ye.I. Chazov told me that he is dreaming of a time when physicians would assemble at a congress and be able to declare: the "nuclear epidemic" is no longer threatening mankind. This goal is not close at hand, but it is attainable; a difficult but feasible task. And this day in Oslo, when two scientists -- an American and a Soviet -- received the Nobel peace prize, is an event and a significant landmark, remarkable in the people's struggle for peace and disarmament.

SUKHIN ON COLONIAL STATES' FREEDOM ANNIVERSARY

LD111153 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 11 TASS -- The most important significance of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples is that it elevated the task of abolition of colonialism to the standard of one of the main problems of world politics, said deputy chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Valeriy Sukhin. He made a speech at a briefing which was held here today for Soviet and foreign journalists, devoted to the 15th anniversary of the declaration.

It is gratifying that more than 50 new states appeared in the world in 25 years that passed since that time, he said. Nevertheless, as long as there are seats of colonialism and racism in the world, the tasks, formulated in the U.N. declaration, cannot be considered as fully resolved.

The cause of special concern is colonial powers' military activity in trust and dependent territories in global strategic aims, which are contrary to the interests of consolidation of international peace and security, said the Soviet representative. Military bases of colonial powers and their military "activity" in dependent territories, be that in Namibia, Micronesia, Puerto Rico, Bermuda Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, in the Guam, American Virgin Islands or elsewhere, are used above all for suppressing national liberation movements of peoples, for interference into internal affairs of independent states.

The 25th anniversary of the adoption of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, stressed the Soviet representative, should lend a fresh impetus to the efforts of the United Nations and the whole of the world community in the struggle for the early completion of the decolonization process.

No event of world-wide significance can be now resolved without the participation of the newly free states, said Valeriy Sukhin, answering questions of journalists. The Nonaligned Movement is playing ever noticeable role in world politics, specifically in the struggle for universal peace and for disarmament. The Soviet Union stands for broader participation of newly free countries in solution of world problems.

As was shown by the recent vote at the United Nations on questions of decolonisation, it is only the United States, Britain, Israel and their NATO allies which come out against putting into life the provisions of the historical declaration. The overwhelming majority of the states demand that the provisions of the historical declaration. The overwhelming majority of the states demand that the provisions of the document, called "The Charter of Freedom and Independence", be put into life.

The role of the United Nations organization in liquidating crisis situations and preventing new seats of tension should ever be on the rise, said the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry. It is necessary to put an end to the undeclared war against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, to the illegal occupation of Arab lands and Namibia, it is necessary to prevent such conflicts from appearing in the future. In our nuclear age expansion of conflicts is fraught with a heightening of universal tension, a threat to universal peace. Each state should undertake the obligation to refrain from aggression and interference into affairs of other countries.

Proceeding from its principled stand, the Soviet Union has rendered and will continue rendering all-round assistance and support to the peoples, which are still in colonial slavery, in their struggle for freedom and independence, till complete implementation of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. As is noted in the draft new programme of the CPSU "The Soviet Union sides with the states and the peoples repelling attacks of aggressive forces of imperialism, upholding their freedom, independence and national dignity. Solidarity with them is nowadays an important part of the common struggle for peace and international security."

BRIEFS

TARASOV ON INTERNATIONAL COURT -- New York, 9 Dec (TASS) -- The UN General Assembly and Security Council have in separate votes unanimously elected a USSR representative N.K. Tarasov a member of the International Court. The International Court, which is made up of the representatives of 15 states, is the main judicial organ of the United Nations. It was created in 1945 and is empowered to examine legal arguments between states. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1822 GMT 9 Dec 85 LD]

REAGAN INTERVIEWED ON SUMMIT RESULTS, SDI

LD120748 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 12 TASS -- President Reagan has given an interview to a group of West European journalists. In the interview he devoted much attention to the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. The President said that the conversations with Mikhail Gorabachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Geneva were open and serious. "We agreed on some things, and disagreed on much else", the President pointed out. "But we agreed that deeds and not words will be necessary to make real and lasting progress in our relations". "Although there are significant differences which still separate the sides, General Secretary Gorbachev and I have agreed that our arms control negotiations should accelerate their work towards arms control agreements which provide for significant reductions and increased stability". At the same time the head of the U.S. Administration made it clear in the interview that the United States does not intend to drop its "star wars" programme.

REAGAN SPEAKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT 'POMPOUS' CEREMONY

LD111544 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

A pompous ceremony on the occasion of the Human Rights Day, which is being marked all over the world, was held in the White House on Tuesday.

Addressing the ceremony, President Reagan claimed that the USA is a "champion of freedom and human rights the world over." "Today more than ever we are proud" of it", he said. The President also stressed that "the American people cannot close their eyes to abuses of human rights and injustice," wherever they may occur. But as is again seen from the President's remarks, the United States is trying to find such "abuses" above all in the socialist countries and in the independent states, which wish to follow their own policy, and have therefore aroused official Washington's anger. It is precisely against those countries that the President has levelled all sorts of charges, which he failed to substantiate by a single fact.

The USA close eyes to abuses of human rights even by "friendly regimes", the President claimed. But judging by the U.S. Administration's specific actions, one can hardly doubt that official Washington's statement is clearly at variance with such declarations. [as received] Thus the President pretended to be indignant at the "inhuman policy of apartheid" in the Republic of South Africa. But in real fact, the United States is a direct accomplice in the crimes perpetrated by the Pretoria regime. It is precisely the United States which prolongs the life of the inhuman apartheid system by its massive financial, economic, military and diplomatic support.

The President continued "We've shown our strong concern when our friends deviate from established democratic traditions", and he cited as an example... Chile. It is hard to choose a more "apt" example, considering that the United States, which forced on the Chileans a fascist dictatorship in 1973, as before plays an active role of the main patron of the bloody regime. The same applies also to Grenada, whose freedom has been trampled underfoot by the Americans, but whose puppet regime the U.S. President has described as "the best hope of its people for the future".

The proclamation which President Reagan signed at the White House ceremony claims that the United States will never stop marching in the vanguard of the noble struggle for human rights.

Yet neither the proclamation nor the remarks by the President made any mention of the crying violations of the basic human rights and freedoms which are a daily occurrence in today's America. As a matter of fact, the proclamation and the pompous ceremony were organized precisely with the aim of putting up a smokescreen for these violations, distracting from them the attention of American and international public.

SHULTZ REMARKS IN LONDON SPEECH CRITICIZED

'Anachronism', 'Imperial Thinking'

LD112109 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1854 GMT 11 Dec 85

["G. Shultz's Inciting Utterances" -- TASS headline]

[Text] London, 11 Dec (TASS) -- G. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, speaking here in the Pilgrims Society, touched on a number of international problems, including regional conflicts. He virtually justified U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries and in particular, he stated that supposedly the reason for tension in individual regions is caused by Soviet policy. He asserted that in regional conflicts "diplomacy will hardly bring results" and put forward the U.S. recipe for "resolving" them, which is highly symptomatic of the actions of the present administation.

Shultz said: The actions which the West should take in such situations vary depending on the circumstances. Sometimes we should offer military and economic assistance to neighboring states; sometimes it is expedient to give moral, humanitarian, or other support to forces of resistance. Sometimes, if it is possible, it is better to give assistance while not admitting it openly; secret operations have been in the arsenals of states since time immemorial and make it possible to be influential without a direct confrontation. We should be sensible, think realistically, and always be aware of the political aspects of the problem. Nonetheless, we must not discount the factor of force.

In connection with this utterance by G. Shultz THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper writes: "The secretary of state that NATO members should not refrain from all types of assistance, including secret assistance, in order to attain their diplomatic aims." G. Shultz, it would appear, tried to convince Washington's West European allies to support the course which Washington is following in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Kampuchea, and now, also in Angola. In conditions where there is no resolving of diplomatic conflicts, both secret and open assistance is being offered to anticommunist forces. This speech has resounded at the very time when the Reagan administation is again threatening to give secret assistance to rebels in Angola. According to reports, that assistance will be used as a lever at talks with the aim of achieving a solution to problems for southern Africa, including the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The administration is also reviewing the question of seeking support from Congress on the matter of giving military assistance to Nicaraguan insurgents."

Further, touching on Soviet-U.S. relations, G. Shultz asserted that confrontation between the United States and the USSR may most likely emerge, as he expressed it, "as a result of this or that crisis in the developing countries." Such treatment of regional regional conflicts is an anachronism and a recurrence of imperial thinking, which rejects the rights of the majority of the peoples to think and make decisions independently. It is aimed at taking away the inalienable right of all people to freedom and independence and to an independent choice of way.

It is noteworthy that while dispensing with such treatment, G. Shultz justified the need to build up U.S. Armed Forces both in Europe and in other regions of the world.

In connection with his forthcoming trip to a number of European socialist countries, the secretary of state made statements which amounted to interference in their internal affairs, having stated that the United States would like to "promote a more open atmosphere in countries neighboring the Soviet Union". The essence of U.S. policy with regard to socialist countries, as follows from the utterances of Shultz, consists of seeking out and inculcating them with what the United States terms "positive" terms. This statement shows once again that the U.S. Administration is banking on weakening countries of the socialist community, on dividing them, and on undermining cooperation between these countries and the Soviet Union.

The opponents of the cause of peace and security in Europe ought to remember that whether they want it or not, the socialist community does exist. It is a firm alliance of free states. No matter how much leading persons in the United States try to undermine the unity of these countries, divide them, it is a fruitless venture. If G. Shultz's trip envisages such aims and not questions concerned with promoting all-European cooperation within the framework of existing international documents, then these are worthless attempts.

'Passing the Buck'

LD112141 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1950 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Commentary by TASS political observer Boris Chekhonin]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec (TASS) -- Today, the demand of all those who are genuinely concerned for the world's destiny, is that the shoots of the new and the positive in international relations, which have appeared as a result of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, be cultivated in all possible ways. The leaders of the U.S. Administration have made statements about striving for a strengthening of mutual understanding of peoples more than once since Geneva.

But, one wonders, how can this striving be made to agree with such statements as, for instance, the speech by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in London on 10 December? The senior representative of official Washington, distorting the facts, laid particular responsibility for tension in separate regions of the earth on the Soviet Union.

He also unleashed attacks on a number of developing countries in Asia and Latin America. Judging by Schultz's statement it is not the United States that is leading a wide-scale intervention against Nicaragua, but the government of this small Latin American country "is trying to undermine the security of neighboring states."

This is passing the buck as they say! Was it not the United States that created and trained the mercenary army the "contras" and supplied it with weapons and everything necessary for armed banditry; then sent it out against the independent and sovereign Nicaragua? Is it not the United States, that with the help of puppet regimes in Central America, is torpedoing all initiatives aimed at a political settlement in the region, including the peace-loving initiatives of the countries of the Contadora Group?

If we believe G. Shultz then it turns out that Washington is not the one obstructing a peaceful settlement around Afghanistan. One wonders who then is allocating hundreds of millions of dollars on the training, arming, and deploying of dushman bandit formations into the DRA, formations which are waging a very real war against the civilian population of the young republic, against women, children, and the elderly.

In the secretary of state's words, it is not the United States at all, but some of "other" forces interested in undermining the West's positions in the Third World," which have raised terrorism to the rank of state policy [quote marks as received].

And as far as Washington is concerned, then it is, he says, helping merely "moderate forces."

Who are these "moderates?" Perhaps it is the Israeli regime which is conducting a policy of the most authentic genocide in the Near East, or the anti-people regimes in Chile, Salvador, and Honduras? Finally, perhaps it is the Pakistani military authorities who have indeed raised terrorism to the rank of state policy, who have stifled all political freedoms in the country, thrown thousands of fighters for democracy behind bars, and who have offered their territory to terrorists with the aim of their carrying out wide-scale criminal terrorist actions against neighboring peaceloving countries, including India.

A natural question arises: What has G. Shultz needed these far-fetched accusations, aimed at the USSR and developing countries defending their independence, for? One would like to hope that it is not for the aim of undermining the spirit of Geneva in international relations.

'Bellicose Campaign'

PM111136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Aleksey Ivkin "Commentator's Column": "Seeking Pretexts"]

[Text] The bellicose campaign against Nicaragua and Cuba has been boosted anew in Washington over the last few days with G. Shultz' direct involvement. The U.S. secretary of state publicly approved the actions by "contras" who recently downed a Nicaraguan helicopter with a U.S.-made "surface-to-air" missile. According to state department claims (quoting the "contras"), Cuban servicemen were allegedly among the crew members killed, although any proof of this is simply nonexistent. Once again, alarm bells are ringing in Washington: Cuba and Nicaragua supposedly pose a threat not only to Central American countries, but also to the United States.

In reality, the exact opposite is occurring. The White House is trying to undermine the Sandinist revolution. Washington has claimed for itself the right to deny the Nicaraguan people's right to independence, to progressive transformations, to choice of friends and assistance from them, to self-defense, and, finally, the right to a peaceful life.

The United States alone is to blame for the deadlock of the Contadora process, which is aimed at the settlement of conflicts in Central America. Washington clearly dislikes the movement in defense of Nicaragua, which is strengthening daily in Latin America, and the movement for the establishment and expansion of equal and mutually advantageous ties with Cuba.

In an item by its observer A. Lewis published a few days ago THE NEW YORK TIMES described the most important conceptual movement in White House foreign policy as "neoglobalism." According to the newspaper, it consists of an obligation for the United States to get involved in all wars being fought in the "Third World."

The anti-Cuban campaign and the growing threat to Nicaragua's independence are nothing but an attempt to "materialize" the bellicose hegemonist concepts which have the "hot heads" in Washington in their grip. Are they not now seeking new pretexts to free their hands for actions against peoples upholding their independence? This is by no means a rhetorical question.

In connection with the increased threat of aggression Nicaragua's national assembly has appealed to parliaments throughout the world to demand from Washington an immediate end to the undeclared war against the Republic and to support the Contadora Group's efforts. This appeal will no doubt be heeded.

ASTEC MEETING ENDS; PARTICIPANTS ADOPT RESOLUTION

Meeting Closes

LD111522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec (TASS) -- Viewing the meeting in Geneva as the start of a new phase in the dialogue between the USSR and United States, the members of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council [ASTEC] declare their great interest in the large-scale development of business cooperation between Soviet organizations and U.S. firms under conditions of equality, mutual advantage, and without discrimination. This said in the resolution adopted by those who took part in the ninth annual meeting of ASTEC, which ended here today. It was a record meeting in regard to the number of delegates from the U.S. and Soviet sides. More than 400 businessmen representing 150 U.S. companies and banks came to the USSR to take part in it.

Boris Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce, took part in the work of ASTEC. The members of the council were received in the Kremlin by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The council examined the state and development prospects of commercial-economic and scientific-technical contacts between the two countries. The possibilities of introducing into the practice of bilateral business cooperation new forms related to the implementation of pay-back projects and construction of enterprises on a "turnkey" basis were discussed. The council heard and ratified a report on the work of six committees: On science and technology, financial, juridicial, on new forms of economic cooperation, on small business, and on tourism. Free discussions were held on topical questions in the development of the agricultural complex, production of consumer goods, and petrochemicals.

Greeting the participants in the meeting were Boris Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce, who conveyed a greeting from U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

We are convinced, the resolution says, that Soviet-U.S. trade and economic links must develop to levels that correspond to the potential of the two leading industrial powers in the world. This will exert a positive influence on bilateral political relations and the formation of an atmosphere of trust between the peoples of our countries.

At the same time, the council notes that there remain several unresolved problems between the two countries. In this connection, the participants in ASTEC call resolutely for the solution by the U.S. Administration of the question of granting the Soviet Union most favored nation status in the sphere of trade and export credits. This is a very important precondition for achieving an increase in the volume of trade between the two countries, the resolution says.

Resolution Issued

LD111838 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 11 Dec 85

["Resolution of the 9th Annual Members Meeting of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 11 TASS -- We, the members of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council gathered at our 9th annual meeting, declare our welcome of the recent American-Soviet summit meeting and our complete support for the joint communique released upon the summit's conclusion. Viewing the Geneva summit meeting as the beginning of a new phase in the dialogue between the USA and USSR; we are optimistic about the prospects for developing commercial-economic and scientific technical ties between our countries and we assert anew our great interest in large-scale development of business cooperation between Soviet organizations and American firms on conditions of equality, mutual benefit and non-discrimination.

We note that in the period since our 8th members meeting there was begun, with active assistance from the trade council, a progress of reestablishing regular bilateral governmental consultations on the issues of trade. The joint Soviet-American Commercial Commission renewed its activity and declared on the whole in favor of seeking out ways to activate commercial-economic and scientific technical ties, indicating several practical measures toward this end.

At the same time, we are forced to recognize that there remain more than a few unresolved problems in commercial-economic relations between our countries. On this point we declare decidedly in favour of granting to the USSR most-favored nation status and in favour of extending to the USSR export credits, which constitute the most important prerequisites for effecting a fundamental increase in the volume of Soviet-American trade.

We have discussed a wide range of questions on the present conditions and prospects for bilateral trade, and we are unanimously in favour of the trade council devoting its practical work to more activity assisting the responsible agencies of both countries in overcoming the barriers that stand in the way of developing bilateral trade.

We consider that the trade council should continue its work forwarding [as received] to the most promising areas for mutually beneficial cooperation, including the carrying out of large-scale projects in the areas of energy, the agro-industrial complex, the chemical and petrochemical industries and in the production of consumer goods. Toward these goals we consider it important to increase council's efforts in the area of conducting exhibits and technical seminars and symposiums. In particular, we propose to conduct in Moscow in 1986 under the auspices of the trade council an exhibit on the subject "Machinery, Equipment and Technology for Industrial and Civil Construction".

We are convinced that Soviet-American commercial-economic ties should develop to levels appropriate to the potential that exists for such cooperation between the two leading industrial countries of the world, and that such ties will exert a positive influence on bilateral political relations and on developing an atmosphere of trust between the peoples of our two countries.

We consider it important to achieve further growth both in trade council's membership and in its prestige within the business circles of both countries.

Sushkov Talks With Press

LD111907 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 11 TASS -- The ninth annual meeting of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council has been a success, said Vladimir Sushkov, co-chairman of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade. He was addressing a press conference held here today upon the closing of the council meeting. Viewing the recent summit meeting in Geneva as the start of a new phase of a dialogue between the two countries, the participants in the meeting optimistically view prospects for a broadening of bilateral business ties and show interest in the development of large-scale economic cooperation between Soviet organisations and U.S. firms, Vladimir Sushkov points out.

So far the volume of Soviet-American trade does not correspond to the potentialities of the two leading industrial powers of the world, the Soviet ASTEC co-chairman stressed. Thus, in particular, the share of machinery and equipment in bilateral trade has declined in recent years.

At the same time, both sides are convinced that there are good prospects for mutually beneficial cooperation, including in the field of joint implementation of big projects, Vladimir Sushkov said. Recently a number of sizeable contracts has been signed with American companies, including, in particar, a compensation agreement with "Pepsico" and a contract with the "Caterpillar". Agreement has been reached to intensify work for the holding of exhibitions. A big American exhibition "Machinery, Equipment and Technology for Industrial and Civil Engineering" is expected to be held in Moscow in 1986 within the ASTEC framework.

In our view there are also real prospects in the field of the agri-industrial complex and other economic fields.

Andreas Discusses Results

LD112005 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 11 TASS -- We have succeeded in achieving a certain warming up of the climate in the economic relations between the USA and the USSR,and this is the main outcome of the current meeting in Moscow of representatives of business circles of the two countries. The start of that process was made during the summit meeting of the leaders of the two countries in Geneva, said Dwayne Andreas, co -chairman of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) here today. He was addressing a press conference on the results of work of the ninth annual meeting of ASTEC.

During the meeting we were received by the Soviet leadership. Judging by the results of the ASTEC conference it can be confidently said that there is a wish and a potential for the development of trade and economic relations. American firms could even more actively cooperate with the Soviet Union in such fields as oil extraction and supplies of corresponding equipment, transport, petrochemistry, production, storage and packaging of farm produce.

We would like to remind about the success of the American exhibition "Agroprom" in Moscow. This gives hope for a successful holding of an exhibition of American building industry equipment in the USSR in 1986.

American businessmen believe that it is necessary to develop trade relations with the Soviet partners, Dwayne Andreas stressed. Yet it will take time and perseverence to remove the roadblocks in the way of trade.

Ryzhkov, Hammer Discuss Trade

LD111516 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 11 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., received in the Kremlin today a prominent member of the U.S. business community Armand Hammer, president and chairman of the board of Occidental Petroleum, who is staying in Moscow in conjunction with the 9th annual meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council.

During the meeting both sides stressed the importance of the summit meeting in Geneva for creating felicitous conditions for the development of Soviet-American relations, including the sphere of trade and economic ties. However, as Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed, much is still to be done here, and first of all, it is necessary to remove the obstacles put up by the American side in the way of normal development of trade and economic cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the United States.

The Soviet Union's constructive views on these matters were formulated in detail in the speech of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev December 10 when he addressed the participants in the 9th annual meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R Trade and Economic Council.

Armand Hammer spoke of the growing interest of the U.S. business quarters in normalizing and expanding trade with the Soviet Union -- the trend which had made itself felt at the current meeting of the council. He also touched upon a number of concrete questions concerning the development of cooperation between the company headed by him and the Soviet agencies.

Minister of Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R. Boris Aristov and president of Occidental Petroleum Ray Irani were present at the meeting.

Hammer Notes New Cooperation

LD112039 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 11 TASS -- The meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva has outlined a turn for the better in Soviet-American relations, Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of the "Occidental Petroleum" Corporation, has said in a TASS interview. He took part in the work of the 9th annual session of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) which came to a close here today.

In this connection new opportunities open up in the development of bilateral business cooperation which, in their turn, will make a positive impact on the political relations between the U.S. and the USSR, Armand Hammer underlined. The countries which actively trade will not wage a war against each other, he said.

Aristov Receives ASTEC Officials

LD112012 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 11 TASS -- Boris Aristov, USSR foreign trade minister, has received today Dwayne Andreas, co-chairman of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC), and James Giffen, president of the council. The sides discussed the practical activity of ASTEC in broadening business ties between Soviet foreign trade organisations and U.S. firms.

Baldrige Departs

LD111645 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 11 TASS -- Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce, departed from Moscow today. He had attended the ninth annual meeting of the U.S. - U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council.

SOVIET,U.S. COMPANIES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

LD100005 Moscow TASS in English 2201 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- The USSR State Committee on Science and Technology and U.S. companies today signed a number of long-term agreements on scientific and technological cooperation.

An agreement with the firm "Joy Manufacturing" provides for cooperation in developing equipment for mines and ore-dressing mills, and gas-turbine compressor plants. Karl Heinz, president of "Joy Manufacturing", said at the agreement signing ceremony that the mutually beneficial exchange in technology holds a major place in the history of many years of the company's business ties with Soviet partners.

The company "MacDermott International" will cooperate with Soviet organisations in the field of developing off-shore oil and gas deposits. The agreement stipulates a joint development of ice-resistant and stationary platforms, marine pipelines, the study of the problems of oil and gas transportation in various climatic conditions.

An agreement with the company "Allied-Signal" envisages cooperation in building chemical and petrochemical complexes, and regenerators of gas turbines.

An agreement was reached with two U.S. companies on the prolongation of agreements on scientific and technological cooperation for another five-year period. Joint work will be continued with the firm "Corning Glass Works" in the field of the glass industry, the manufacture of the medical equipment, in electroengineering and electronics, and with the firm "Varian Associates" -- in the development of research analytic instruments and medical equipment.

The agreements with U.S. companies were signed during the work of the Committee on Science and Technology of the U.S. -U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC). The participants in the session discussed a wide range of questions of bilateral cooperation in the field of science and technology, including those of exchanging licences and sharing technological experience, holding seminars, extending contacts between specialists and, in part, contacts among Soviet and U.S. young scientists.

USSR-PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS HELD IN BEIJING

LD121124 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 12 TASS -- Consultations on international matters between the ministries of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China (PRC) have been held here. Taking part in the consultations from the Soviet side were Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Ilya Shcherbakov, the ambassador of the USSR to the PRC, and from the Chinese side -- Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, and Le Zewang, the ambassador of the PRC to the USSR. There was an exchange of views on a wide range of international problems in the light of the current situation in the world as well as on some questions of Soviet-Chinese relations.

A regular meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of the two countries for an exchange of views on international matters is to be held in Moscow in 1986.

PRC'S HU YAOBANG MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

LD112313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] A report from Beijing. A meeting has been held here between Hu Yaobang, general-secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, and a party and government delegation from Nicaragua. In the course of discussions, the XINHUA agency reports, Hu Yaobang valued highly the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defense of their national independence and state sovereignty.

PRC PRIVATE ENTERPRISE CONTROLS REPORTED

LD111858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] According to a report of CHINA DAILY which is published in English in Beijing, the PRC State Council has adopted a decision to intensify controls on private enterprise in the country. As (Zhen Xhin Lin Ya) the head of the State Industry and Commerce Administration of the PRC State Council said, CHINA DAILY writes, this measure has particular been caused by the fact that many companies and enterprises of this kind are fictitious.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PRC ACTIVITIES IN ANTARCTICA

PM111519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Expedition Returns"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec -- Chinese newspapers report the return to the capital of the Chinese Antarctic expedition which has worked at the "Great Wall" station located on King George Island. At present a second group of Chinese scientists comprising some 40 people is carrying out observations and research on the icy continent.

RENMIN RIBAO writes that members of the expedition carried out numerous studies in the sphere of geophysics, geomagnetism, biology, meteorology, physics of the upper strata of the atmosphere, topography, and long-distance communications. They gained experience which will facilitate further familiarization with the natural conditions prevailing on the icy continent and multifaceted research in the future. The construction of the Chinese Antarctic station was completed in February this year.

U.S. ADMIRAL'S REMARKS ON ROK EXERCISES CRITICIZED

PM111126 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[S. Tikhomirov "follow-up to a dispatch": "Kindred 'spirits'" -- first paragraph is AFP report]

[Text] Panmunjom, 10 Dec -- U.S. Admiral (Ch. Gorn), member of the military armistice commission in Korea, has turned down a DPRK proposal for an end to all military exercises by both sides with a view to improving conditions for inter-Korean dialogue. The admiral claimed that military exercises do not contradict the armistice agreement in Korea and, furthermore, help to maintain stability.

An excuse? Without any doubt. This is exactly what is indicated by statements made by official spokesmen from the Pentagon's expeditionary corps stationed in the southern part of the Korean peninsula. One of them hastened to belittle the significance of the DPRK's constructive proposal, discerning in it some kind of an attempt to hinder the scheduled American-South Korean "Team Spirit-86" maneuvers.

Everyone knows the nature of the "team spirit" which haunts the southern Korean peninsula for several months each year. The smell of gunpowder from the "exercise" fire belched out by tens of thousands of automatic weapons and gun barrels, figuratively speaking, poisons the atmosphere throughout the region. Something else is also well known. The DPRK does not threaten anyone. Its peace initiatives pursue the goal of easing tension not only on the peninsula but also in the Far East as a whole, in other words something that is diametrically opposite to what is pursued by Washington and Seoul.

A breath of undisguised aggressiveness wafts from the "team spirit" and other similar games organized south of the 38th parallel. Those who constantly reject Pyongyang's initiatives are playing into the hands of the forces which oppose the establishment of a spirit of true security and detente in the region.

PRIMAKOV, ABE DISCUSS GORBACHEV JAPAN VISIT

OW121103 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 12 KYODO -- Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan has a greater chance of being realized than his failure to do so, a Soviet foreign affairs expert predicted Thursday. Yevgeniy M. Primakov, director of the Moscow-based Institute of World Economics and International Relations, made the prediction in a meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, a ministry official said. Abe told Primakov an exchange of visits by Gorbachev and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone depends considerably on how well Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's trip to Tokyo in January turns out, the official added.

"We are fully prepared to welcome Mr. Shevardnadze," Abe told Primakov, who like the Soviet foreign minister, is a Georgian.

Primakov, one of Gorbachev's brains who was a member of the Soviet experts' team in Geneva at the time of the U.S.-Soviet summit last month, is presently in Tokyo to attend a meeting of trustees of the United Nations university. Abe said that the Japanese Government expects Shevardnadze's Japan visit January 15-19 to mark a fresh dialouge in Japan-Soviet relations long marred by a territorial dispute over four Soviet-occupied Japanese islands off Hokkaido.

JAPANESE PUBLIC OPPOSES SITING OF U.S. MILITARY BARRACKS

LD111015 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo 10 Dec (TASS) -- V. Zatsepin, TASS correspondent reports:

Having encountered decisive opposition from the population, the Japanese Military authority is forced to give up plans for constructing two new installations for the American Army.

The issue concerns the planned siting of American military personnel barracks in the town of Zushi (Kanagawa Prefecture), and of a U.S. Air Force base on Miyake Island. The construction of these military installations was to begin in the next fiscal year. The Japanese national defense agency, which was pressured by the Pentagon, has even managed to allocate the 'necessary means' for these aims -- more than 3 billion yen. These plans, however, were not destined to be implemented. The Zushi inhabitants, who were decisively supported by mass antiwar organizations, declared that they would not allow the barracks for American soldiers to be sited within the town.

Thanks to the initiative of antiwar movement activists the number of votes necessary, according to the law, was sufficient for the dissolution of the municipal assembly, which agreed to the construction of the barracks. (Kitiro Tomino), town mayor, who enjoyed the support of the inhabitants, informed the central authorities that the town did not agree with the siting of the barracks on its territory. A similar thing happened on Miyake Island, 85 per cent of whose inhabitants supported by municipal authorities, spoke against construction of an american military airport on the island.

These facts provide evidence of the resolve of the Japanese to struggle against American military presence on the Japanese Islands and about growth of the antiwar mood in the country.

U.S. SEEN INCREASING PRESSURE ON JAPAN TO JOIN SDI

LD120718 Moscow TASS in English 0557 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo December 12 TASS -- The United States is busy seeking ar urgent adoption of a final decision by Japan on joining in the "star wars" program. After Britain signed an agreement on its participation in the program, Washington has sharply increased pressure on the other allied countries, on Japan in the first place. This is reported by the newspaper "MAINICHI" with reference to Japanese diplomats.

NEED FOR JAPANESE-SOVIET COOPERATION STRESSED

PM101426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "A responsible choice. Japan after the Geneva meeting"]

[Text] Tokyo [no date given] -- The only country in the world to have experienced the terrors of the atom bomb always reacts with anguish to any increase in the nuclear danger. Advocating that this must never again be repeated anywhere else, the Japanese people appeal that everything possible be done to ban and eliminate the weapons which reduced Hiroshima and Nagasaki to ashes and which, having become even more terrifying, are now threatening all of mankind. This is why there was a single evaluation of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva here: we welcome them. We await confirmation by deeds. We will help to ensure that they benefit all of mankind.

Japanese prime minister Y. Nakasone declared that the significance of the Soviet-American meeting lies in the fact that the top leaders of these two countries have agreed to continue the dialogue. This will help to further the cause of peace and international security. We also sense our own responsibility for this, he said, and we will make efforts to ensure that the accords reached at the meeting are implemented. The prime minister expressed hope that the results of the Geneva talks will also have a favorable effect on Japan's relations with the USSR, which have been at a standstill over the last few years.

Foreign minister S. Abe described the results of the Geneva meeting as a good start for the future. There is no doubt, he declared, that they will have an effect on Japanese-Soviet relations, and we must make efforts to ensure that this effect is favorable. The minister pointed out that the results of Geneva will help to stabilize the situation in the world. (R. Ogasavara), a 64-year-old housewife from the city of Kamaishi (Iwate Prefecture), shares her thoughts in a letter to the newspaper ASAHI: "I have sensed a breath of peace. I do not, of course, think that these talks will lead right away to the destruction of nuclear weapons, but I have no doubts that they will open the way to the achievement of this goal."

The Japanese press notes that the November meeting in Geneva will have a favorable effect not just on relations between the USSR and the United States. Its results, ASAHI believes, will make it possible to achieve a turn for the better in relations between West and East as a whole and also between individual countries, including Japan and the USSR. Now that the United States and the USSR have made a new start in Geneva, the newspaper writes in an editorial, thought must be given to a change in Japan's diplomacy toward the Soviet Union. The main task here is to determine what must be done. It is time to give up approaching the great neighbor from positions of the primitive "Soviet threat" theory. It is necessary, the newspaper concludes, to strive actively for constructive relations with the Soviet Union.

And so, many people in Japan perceive that their main task in the development of the positive results achieved in Geneva lies along the path of improved relations with the Soviet Union. This was reaffirmed by Prime Minister Y. Nakasone at a press conference at the National Journalists Club. He declared that the Japanese Government desires a large-scale improvement of Japanese-Soviet relations. Japan and the USSR are neighbors, he said. And we will remain neighbors for as long as the earth exists. This is why a comprehensive approach is needed in relations between the two countries. The prime minister repeated this idea the next day in parliament, when deputies asked him to comment on the section of the report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet session which speaks of the Soviet Union's desire to develop good-neighborly relations with Japan.

In the course of conversations in political and business circles, and even with ordinary voters, one often hears statements to the effect that no improvement in Japanese-Soviet relations is to be expected while the United States and the USSR are in a state of confrontation. Why? Simply because, the advocates of this thesis say, Japan is too closely tied to the United States in the most diverse spheres to be able to act independently. It is true that the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs is trying to introduce a few half-tint hues to this black picture. We act jointly with Washington only insofar as this accords with our national interests, people there say. But life shows that, as a rule, Japan's foreign policy department is guided by U.S. opinion in the development of relations with other countries. The results of the November meeting in Geneva encourage many people in the Land of the Rising Sun to look differently at this issue. The same leadership of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the newspaper YOMIURI points out, believes that the tone of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue, which was resumed in Geneva, considerably expands the opportunities for a responsible choice by Japanese diplomacy and calls on official Tokyo not to simply agree with Washington but to make its own decisions.

This year there have been quite a few statements by official Tokyo about desiring to improve relations with the USSR. The results of Geneva have given a new boost to this trend. What does the future of relations between the two countries look like from here?

The opinion that it is necessary to move relations from the deadlock and set them in motion along an ascending line predominates in official circles. But how? There are several opinions that are most often expressed in this connection. The advocates of the confrontation approach propose persevering with the well-known unsubstantiated and illegal territorial claims against the USSR and to begin to develop relations with the USSR only after they have been "satisfied." The adherents of the other line propose improving relations initially and then, on this basis, achieving satisfaction of the claims. This makes it clear that these approaches have a common denominator with different numerators. They are both far removed from political realism. But they do indicate that a reassessment is occurring in the approach to the notorious "northern territories" problem which, in its turn, indicates that the "unity" which, according to official Tokyo's claims, supposedly exists in Japan on this question is a relative and flexible term.

Furthermore, there is increasingly noticeable growth in the desire in Japanese political and business circles to develop diverse ties between the two countries without any prior or subsequent conditions and to eliminate the obstacles that have been artificially created across this path. Only time will tell which of the aforementioned approaches will gain the upper hand. And time dictates more and more imperatively the development of political, trade, economic, technical, cultural, and other relations between the two countries on a mutually advantageous basis. Not only the USSR and Japan but also their neighbors will gain from such a development of events.

There are more than enough spheres for cooperation. People in the USSR and in other countries in the world have, for example, been asking for a long time now: why is it that Japan, the only country in the world to have experienced the terrors of the atom bomb, has noted only once in the United Nations, in the early sixties, to ban nuclear weapons, and for almost 25 years now has either voted against or abstained from voting on such a vitally important issue?

Japan's answer is also awaited on a whole range of peaceful and constructive proposals by the Soviet Union aimed at improving the situation and building confidence and security in the Far East and Asia. The implementation of the Geneva accords would also help to expand USSR-Japanese cooperation in the development of the natural wealth of Siberia and the Far East, the conservation and utilization of the Pacific's resources, joint research on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the struggle against environmental pollution....

This list could go on and on. Political will is needed to turn it into fact and fill it with living meaning. Geneva unambiguously urges this.

COMMENTARY VIEWS LDP PARTY PLATFORM

OW121123 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Afonin commentary]

[Excerpts] Japanese papers report that the LDP lans to formally adopt a new party platform at the ceremony marking the 30th Anniversary of its foundation on 15 November. We shall now broadcast a commentary by Radio Moscow commentator Afonin.

A few revisions will be added to the LDP'S new party platform, and the party leadership has already approved the draft revision. For example, the party guideline concerning nuclear arms' abolition has been deleted. Should this LDP party platform be adopted as proposed, doubts would be aroused anew as to Japan's policy concerning the most important issues which may decide the destiny of all mankind. On the other hand, Prime Minister Nakasone particularly emphasized the Japanese Government's efforts to bring about abolition of nuclear arms in his speeech at the UNGA session marking the 40th anniversary of its founding not long ago. Naturally, one would flounder in choosing which one to believe -- the LDP party platform or the prime minister's statement.

In the face of this serious situation, in which there is still danger of a nuclear war and a continuing arms race, prevention of the arms race has become an increasingly important task, allowing no postponement. The issue has aroused attention of the people of various countries and has become the goal of wide-ranging antiwar and antinuclear compaigns in Japan. Moreover, it is the goal the Soviet Union has persistently striven for in its practical antinuclear plans, which have obtained extensive support and responses from the international community. An attempt to delete the abolition of nuclear arms from the LDP party platform under such circumstances indicates, in the least, an attitude of refusing to face reality. It is also an attempt to provide a pretext for equipping Japan with nuclear arms in future, isn't it?

At this point, one cannot but recall the attempt to make Japan's national policy -- the Three Nonnuclear Principles -- devoid of substance by legalizing the introduction of U.S. nuclear weapons into Japan. According to KYODO reports, U.S. submarines of the Los Angeles and Sturgeon classes, in which the Pentagon has deployed Tomahawk nuclear missiles, have already made 17 port calls at Yokosuka this year. By refusing to support the initiative pledging not to be the first to resort to nuclear weapons, the Japanese leadership has formally admitted the right of the United States to launch a nuclear attack. Moreover, it has been frequently voiced in Japan that the Self-Defense Forces should be equipped with tactical nuclear weapons for the purpose of preventing aggression.

Forty years ago, Japan suffered the world's first U.S. atomic bombs. In remembering the victims of atom bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, efforts should be made to promote the persistent struggle to prevent the repetition of such tragedies in any part of the world. To our regret, however, there are people who have not only forgotten the past themselves, but who have been trying to make others forget.

If this is not the case, why is it, then, that the government has taken pains to prevent youth from contracting the nuclear allergy, that is, the mass antinuclear movement which has become quite widespread? still, we think that the peace-loving forces, which have been exerting their ingenuity in making Japan genuinely nuclear-free, must have good sense and a future.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH DOST IN MOSCOW

LD111855 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 11 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today had a friendly meeting with Shah Mohammad Dost, a member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who is in Moscow en route to Geneva.

In the course of their conversation the sides discussed questions of Soviet-Afghan relations and exchanged opinions on some international problems.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the condition of relations between the USSR and Afghanistan.

Eduard Shevardnadze noted that the realistic and constructive program for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, put forward by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, enjoyed the firm support of the Soviet Union.

The complete cessation and guaranteed non-resumption of armed and every other intervention from without in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are essential to the achievement of such a settlement, as the Government of Afghanistan justly believes.

Shah Mohammad Dost reaffirmed the readiness and desire of the Government of Afghanistan to continue to make efforts to achieve an early political settlement.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Shah Mohammad Dost spoke in favour of more vigorous actions of all the peace forces in the struggle against the war danger, for the removal of the threat of nuclear war and for stronger world peace.

SOLDIER RECALLS CAPTURE BY DRA REBELS

LD111057 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Ashkhabad, December 11 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports:

An eye-witness's account given by Mukhammedguliy Yazkuliev, 23, from Turkmenia (Soviet Central Asia), has become yet another exposure of the dirty methods for the conduct of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) and of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries' connections with foreign secret services.

The youth, who was discharging the internationalist duty among the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, experienced the horrors of tortures which he was subjected to by bandits.

"Our military unit," he recalls, "was resting at the foot of a mountain. I was not far from the field kitchen when I suddenly heard the snapping of twigs and some noise. I decided to find out what that was, and suddenly saw four counter-revolutionaries who were hung round with arms from top to toe. They attacked me and struck me with something heavy on the head".

"Thus how my captivity began. They carried me bound and thrown over the saddle for several days under the scorching sun and did not give me to drink water. As it became known later, they were heading for Peshawar". Thus how the Soviet soldier found himself in Pakistan where bands of Afghan counter-revolutionaries are formed.

"I recollect like a nightmarish dream everything that I experienced," the Turkmenian youth relates. "Then tortures were started. The bandits wired me to a bare cot in a tiny dirty room with a small window near the ceiling. It was almost impossible to breathe because of oppressive heat. In such position I was kept for a week without food, immobilised and almost without water. The tortures with thirst, hunger and refined beatings were designed to kill everything human in me and to break my will. They wanted to make me 'obedient' at the so-called press conference for journalists of the United States, FRG, France, Iran, Japan and other countries of the West. In accordance with a text, compiled by somebody, they tried to make me say that Moslems in the Soviet Union are allegedly deprived of elementary rights. They wanted to force me to make a statement that the USSR allegedly uses chemical weapons in Afghanistan."

But the counter-revolutionaries failed to subdue the Soviet soldier. He was cruelly beaten and then transferred to a mountain camp where insurgent bands are trained.

"They tried to persuade me to sign a statement requesting political asylum in some Western country," Yazkuliev went on to say. "When I refused to do that, I was cruelly beaten once again and was then transferred to Peshawar. Over there, they started intensively to make me familiar with religion. Restrictions were slackened. I was allowed to be in the yard in day-time and then go out in the street. I was learning to speak Urdu. I did my best to pose as a diligent learner so that they would trust me more than before. Catching a moment when the guarding was lax, I asked a vehicle driver to take me away to Islamabad. Over there, I got to the Soviet Embassy and presently returned home."

"As an eyewitness, I testify: Western secret services stand behind the counter-revolutionaries. The bandits, whom I happened to encounter, commit acts of inhuman cruelty, with regard to civilian Afghan population, too".

TROOPS SERVING IN DRA HOLD PARTY CONFERENCE

PM111142 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 85 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Major A. Oliynik report: "Fidelity to International Duty"]

[Text] A party conference of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan has been held.

The reports by Comrades V. Shcherbakov and A. Kirillov and the speeches by delegates I. Rodionov, G. Kasperovich, Yu. Puzyrev, V. Yaremchuk, Ye. Karlov, V. Andreyev, and others spoke of the fulfillment by the personnel of their patriotic and international duty and ways of further increasing combat readiness and strengthening military discipline, organization, and order. It was stressed that the discussion of the party's precongress documents is exerting a great mobilizing influence on the personnel of units and subunits and on the successful fulfillment by servicemen of their pledges in competition.

The conference was addressed by Admiral A. Sorikin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The conference delegates unanimously adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee.

SOVIET INITIATIVES 'ONLY WAY' TO MIDEAST PEACE

NC111154 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The new CPSU Draft Program, approved during the CPSU Central Committee's plenary session in October and published in the press for public debate, states that the party shall persistently strive to freeze and reduce forces and arms in the world's most explosive regions, dismantle military bases on foreign soil, and take the necessary steps to consolidate the foundations of mutual understanding and reduce the risk of armed conflicts, including those caused by accident. Undoubtedly, the Persian Gulf and the northwestern part of the Indian Ocean which is in close proximity to the gulf are among the world's explosive areas. Imperialist forces have, on several occasions, used the tension in this region as a pretext for escalating their military presence and imposing, at gunpoint, their will -- that is, the will of plunderers and oppressors -- on littoral states. The United States has donned the mask of the defender of international oil routes and has declared a vast region to be an area of vital interest. On this same pretext it is also resorting to military preparations in this region. The dimensions and objectives of these preparations are in no way defensive in nature. On the contrary, their purpose is manifestly aggressive.

There are 30 U.S.military bases in this part of the Indian Ocean at present and at least 60 warships regularly patrol its waters. The 300,000-strong Rapid Deployment Force frequently participates in military exercises, training for aggression against independent countries in the Near East and Persian Gulf. The Diego Garcia military base is equipped with underground depots for nuclear warheads and chemical weapons. U.S. strategists have assigned Pakistan's dictatorship the role of regional gendarme -- a position that has been vacant since the downfall of the monarchy in Iran.

The Soviet Union's appeal for military bases to be dismantled and for the Indian Ocean to be turned into a peace zone is being more and more warmly welcomed by the peoples of this region. This situation is not at all favored by Washington, which is trying to establish its supremacy at the world's important economic and strategic points. The United States is using the continuing tensions in this region as a major pretext for pursuing its militaristic policy. Meanwhile, it is doing its best to prevent the easing of these tensions; indeed it is exacerbating them. U.S. generals and politicians take just the same attitude to the Iran-Iraq war, which they persist in using as a justification for their aggressive preparations. It is very clear that the continuation of the war, in which victory is not assured either for Iran or for Iraq, but which is taking a heavy toll of the peoples and economies of both countries, is only to the benefit of imperialism. THE WASHINGTON POST, in its 11 November issue, commented on how the Iran-Iraq war could, despite its regional character, become a world conflict. The warships of the West are involved in a complicated and cunning game and in sham maneuvers and activities in the southern part of the Persian Gulf -- a game which, in THE WASHINGTON POST's opinion, is tantamount to teetering on the brink of conflict. Iranian ships, too, are participating in this dangerous game. They block the route and search mercantile vessels they suspect of carrying military cargo to Iraq. According to reports from Oman published in THE WASHINGTON POST, during one of these searches by the Iranians a French frigate intervened and threatened to open fire, thus chasing the Iranian patrol boat away from the (Verde Anver) container carrier.

This incident clearly shows how dangerous the armed conflict in the Persian Gulf has become. This situation cannot but cause concern among the world's progressive circles. The implementation of the Soviet Union's peace-seeking initiatives is the only way to overcome the very tense and explosive situation that has emerged.

NIKONOV, SFRY'S SREBRIC DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD111751 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Belgrade between Comrade Nikonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, who is on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia, and Srebric, vice-president of the Federal Executive of Yugoslavia, chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Soviet-Yugoslav intergovernmental committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The conversation, which held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, touched on certain questions of further development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS PRAGUE CPCZ CRISIS FORUM

PM111025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A Firm Link in the Community"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Dec -- A theoretical conference devoted to the 15th anniversary of publication of the document "Lessons of the Crisis Development in the CPCZ and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" began work here yesterday. Delegations of the BCP, the MSZMP, the SED, the PZPR, the CPSU, the German Communist Party, and the Communist Party of Austria, and representatives of Czechoslovakia's party and state organs are participating in its work.

Presenting a report at the conference, V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, noted the topical significance, even today, of the document "Lessons of the Crisis Development in the CPCZ and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress." The CPCZ and our country, he said, overcame the crisis with the international assistance of socialist countries, came out of it stronger, and are now confidently following the path of building developed socialist society. We are not alone on this path. In the front ranks of socialist construction is the CPSU, whose wealth of experience is applied in practice by the CPCZ and other fraternal parties. CPSU Central Committee documents -- the drafts of the new edition of the Program and of the CPSU Statute, and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 -- are used by fraternal parties in their ideological and practical work.

Today, V. Bilak said, we can confidently say that Czechoslovakia is a firm link in the socialist community and that CPCZ's foreign and domestic policy is actively supported by the Czechoslovak people. The CPCZ enjoys deserved prestige in the international communist and workers' movement. Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the CSSR works for lasting peace and cooperation between peoples, for a change for the better in international affairs, a halt to the nuclear arms race on earth, and the prevention of its spreading into outer space.

P.N. Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, addressed the conference.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD120738 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0718 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (TASS) -- Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, arrived here today on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the Government of the USSR.

Mladenov was met at the airport by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

USSR-GDR ECONOMIC COMMISSION OPENS DELIBERATIONS

AU052135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The 37th session of the Bilateral Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR opened in Berlin on Monday [2 December]. Chairman of the GDR side of the commission is Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The Soviet side is led by Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During the three-day deliberations the commission will discuss tasks and specific measures for the further implementation of the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; of the long-term program for cooperation with the USSR in science, technology and the production up to the year 2000; as well as the protocol on the results of the coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries for the 1986-90 period.

The main theme are joint efforts for the comprehensive intensifcation of the national economies in agreement with the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA countries. The commission devotes particular attention in this context to speeding up the pace of scientific-technical development, particularly with respect to mastering key technologies and to achieving top performances.

Also envisaged are deliberations on numerous new agreements and far-reaching branch programs as well as the extension of existing agreements which are to be signed at the 37th session. These particularly refer to areas that are above all decisive in obtaining a rapid increase in labor productivity and efficiency, such as microelectronics, optoelectronics and the development and manufacture of new program controls for the metal processing industry.

In addition, the commission debates further tasks related to deepening effective specialization and cooperation on a long-term basis. Aside from the aforementioned areas, products of electronics and appliance construction, machine tool building, heavy machinery and installation construction, as well as important subcontractors' deliveries, are involved. The implementation of earlier concluded agreements will be verified at the 7th session.

Upon its arrival at the Berlin Schoenefeld Airport on Monday [2 December] morning, the delegation was cordially welcomed by Gerhard Schuerer and other members of the GDR Council of Ministers. Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, was present.

YUGOSLAVIA'S TRADE WITH USSR, CEMA EXAMINED

LD111123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Report presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] Our party is striving for firm comradely relations and varied cooperation with all states of the world socialist system. Soviet-Yugoslav trade and economic cooperation can expect further growth in the next 5-year plan. In your letters, comrades, you often ask us to talk about the economic ties between Yugoslavia and the CEMA countries. Let me say right away that Yugoslavia is not a CEMA member. But, it cooperates actively with it on the basis of an agreement signed in 1964. Today this cooperation embraces 23 fields. Yugoslavia is a signatory to 135 multilateral agreements with CEMA countries, half of them concerning machine building. In the current 5-year plan alone, the volume of exports of specialized machine-building output from Yugoslavia to the community's countries according to these agreements has increased by a factor of 2.5.

Cooperation with the CEMA has become a substantial complement to Yugoslavia's bilateral ties with the fraternal states. In the last 2 decades, trade with them has increased by 20 times. At the moment, the CEMA countries account for more than 40 percent of Yugoslavia's foreign trade turnover; and the greater part of this turnover, more than 60 percent, is with the Soviet Union. At the moment the planning bodies of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are completing the drafting of an agreement on development of economic cooperation of the two countries in the new 5-year plan. On 6 December, the corresponding protocol was signed in Moscow. Here is what Comrade Knezevic, deputy general director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning of Yugoslavia, had to say in an interview for Soviet radio:

[Begin recording in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed Russian translation] In my opinon, the main characteristic in the coming 5-year plan will be the growth of trade turnover between our countries, improvement of its qualitative indices, and further development of scientific-technological cooperation, says Comrade Knezevic. The accord on the possibility of including new goods among exports, which lends flexibility to our ties, has been an important point. According to preliminary estimates, the overall volume of turnover by the end of the next 5-year plan will amount to $36.5 billion, which is 10 percent above the current level. However, it is not impossible that these figures will increase by the time the agreement between the states is signed. To date the sides have harmonized the direction of cooperation for the most important industries and branches of the agro-industrial complex. Accord has been reached on expansion in key and detailed coproduction in basic and priority machine-building industries. Yugoslavia is interested in acquiring Soviet equipment that would correspond to the characteristics of the world market, and consumer goods and fuel and power resources. In connection with the difficulties being experienced, this is of special importance for Yugoslavia. I express gratitude to the Soviet country for its help in overcoming them. [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES ITALIAN AMBASSADOR 10 DEC

LD111333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, on 10 December received Romano, Italian ambassador to Moscow, at his request. The ambassador conveyed a verbal message from Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti, in which the striving of the Italian side for the development of relations with the Soviet Union in various spheres, including the political sphere, was confirmed.

Comrade Shevardnadze underlined the fact that this striving is shared by the Soviet leadership. A greater mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Italy can assist in reducing the threat of war in Europe and elsewhere.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD120958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (TASS) -- Louis Mermaz, chairman of the French National Assembly, has arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of representatives of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guest paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet today. During the talk, confidence was expressed that the development of parliamentary ties between the two countries will promote a further strengthening of Soviet-French relations.

FRG PARTIES SUM UP MOSCOW VISIT AS 'VALUABLE'

LD120029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Speeches were delivered in the West German Bundestag by members from the delegation which visited the USSR belonging to the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] parliamentary party, and also from the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany and the Greens Party. Jenninger, president of the Bundestag, who led the delegation, said at a CDU/CSU parliamentary party session that the Moscow talks were businesslike and valuable. Representatives of the SPD and the Greens voiced a warning to the Kohl government not to underestimate the negative consequences of the FRG's joining the "star wars" plans and of superficial optimism on this question.

BLACK SEA FLIGHT LINE TALKS BEGIN WITH TURKEY

TA111238 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1100 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Talks on the Black Sea Flight Information Region [FIR] line between Turkey and the Soviet Union have begun in Moscow. The Turkish delegation at the talks is led by the head of the Foreign Ministry Eastern Office, Turhan Firat. According to information received from the Foreign Ministry, the Soviet FIR line over the Black Sea extends as far as Turkish airspace.

At the Moscow talks, Turkey is requesting that the FIR line be moved farther north to the middle of the Black Sea. Until last October the Soviet Union refused to discuss the FIR line issue with Turkey. In October the Soviet Embassy in Ankara contacted the Turkish Foreign Ministry, announcing that the Soviet Union wanted to start talks on the FIR line.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. SDI STRATEGY IN W. EUROPE

PRAVDA Editorial Article

PM111626 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "Responsible Approach Needed"]

[Text] The summit meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders encountered the broadest response throughout the world, and that is no accident. It was looked forward to with impatience, tremendous interest was shown in it, and people in all corners of our planet pinned hopes on it.

At the present critical stage, in international relations, under conditions in which mankind is faced with a choice between survival and the threat of destruction, the Soviet-U.S. meeting was necessary and useful. And, although no specific, practical decisions were reached during the discussions between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan on limiting and reducing armaments, the international public is talking about the undoubted positive significance of the exchange of opinions that took place. The importance of the beginning of USSR-U.S. dialogue, under conditions in which the international situation had exacerbated in recent years, is pointed out. The fact is highlighted that the sides agreed to accelerate the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. The talks are confronted with the task, defined in the 8 January 1985 Soviet-U.S. statement, of preventing an arms race in space and curbing it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability.

The positive appraisals of the summit meeting are shared in West European capitals, particularly London and Bonn. British Prime Minister Thatcher observed that the meeting had been highly constructive and constituted a good basis for building relations of mutual confidence in the future. Expressing satisfaction with its outcome, the British Government head even talked about "warm support" for the results achieved. The FRG Government also points to the opportunity opened up as a result of the M.S. Gorbachev-R. Reagan conversations for a new stage in relations between West and East and declares the need for West Europe to make its own, active contribution to the development of those relations. Both London and Bonn express the hope that the Geneva summit will give impetus to the talks on nuclear and space arms and strengthen the regime of existing arms limitation and control agreements.

These are sober, sensible assessments, but they also involve commitments. At least it requires a commitment that no actions be taken that would be capable of creating obstacles to negotiations which, by mutual agreement, it has been decided to accelerate. It also requires a commitment that those existing dampers on the arms race which are an important basis for strategic stability in the world should not be eroded. Here the words of the governments of the FRG and Britain are patently at odds with their deeds.

It is, after all, well-known where the reason lies for the fact that, so far, progress has not been achieved at the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms. It lies in the stance of the United States which is reluctant to reach agreement on a prohibition on space strike armaments and is seeking to legalize the "star wars" program.

This basic obstruction was pointed out in the report of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session. As was noted in the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On the Results of the Soviet-U.S. Summit Meeting in Geneva and the International Situation," keeping space free of weapons is of decisive significance for achieving agreements on radical reductions of nuclear weapons. Anyone who wants to understand the package of questions on nuclear and space armaments cannot fail to realize that each new step along the path of implementing the SDI program creates additional obstacles to finding compromise solutions and damages the unlimited Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty.

The activeness that the FRG and British Governments have been displaying in recent weeks in involving their countries in the U.S. programs for creating [sozdaniye] space strike arms is perplexing, to put it mildly in light of this. A few days ago, a memorandum about this was signed by the British and U.S. defense secretaries. Bonn too is hurrying to draw up appropriate accords with the Pentagon; if possible, even before the Christmas holidays. In the process, the SDI program is being declared as "morally justified," "politically necessary," and consonant with "the interests of the West as a whole." In order to reassure the public, it is being claimed that it is a question of nothing more than participation in "research" work. At the same time the involvement of the FRG and Britain in the plans for the militarization of space is being portrayed virtually as a contribution to progress at the Geneva talks. The completion of the SDI program, it is claimed, will make it possible to pressure the Soviet Union and will strengthen the positions of the United States and NATO. Moreover, FRG Defense Minister Woerner is calling on the Western European NATO countries to supplement the U.S. program for the militarization of space with a program of their own for creating [sozdaniye] a ground- and space-based ABM system.

The attempt to use the "space shield" as a cover for acquiring the capacity to deliver a first nuclear strike has nothing in common with morality. It is by no means a question of the development [razrabotka] of some kind of innocent defensive facilities. An analysis of the SDI program shows that its point is to create an additional element in the U.S. offensive potential. The consequence of the appearance of space strike arms can only be a destabilization of the strategic situation, an intensification of the arms race in all directions, and a sharp reduction in security for all, including the United States and its allies.

It is clear that the continuation of preparations for "star wars" would seriously undermine the chances of achieving weighty results at the Geneva talks, and would by no means lead to an acceleration of them. It is also evident that the conclusion of agreements between the United States and third states on participation in the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements is incompatible with the provisions of the ABM treaty and with its aims and principles.

The militarization of space will not bring anyone either military or political advantages. It objectively accords with no one's interests.

Incidentally, this is understood in many countries, including countries which are U.S. allies. For this reason, the governments of such countries as Denmark, Norway, Greece, the Netherlands, Canada, and Australia have refused to participate in SDI. It is indicative that France has rejected the line aimed at militarizing space. In President Mitterrand's assessment, "the shifting of nuclear arms into space would mean not only the end of the ABM Treaty but also the transition to a new spiral of the arms race."

The question which arises under these conditions is the objectives being pursued by the British and FRG governments in agreeing to participate in the SDI program. If they are really interested in the success of the talks on preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth why make efforts whose inevitable consequence would be the proliferation of the arms race to a new sphere -- outer space? Willy-nilly the position now being adopted by the British and FRG Governments objectively plays into the hands of those circles in the United States that have no intention of seeking agreement on anything.

Those who take the decisions in Britain and the FRG still have time to carefully ponder and weigh all the consequences which their countries' practical participation in the United States' space adventure would entail. A feature of the present situation, M.S. Gorbachev has noted, is the growing responsibility of statesmen and politicians for the fate of peace. Awareness of this responsibility must nourish states' policies and their governments' actions. It is hoped that a realistic approach in keeping with the demands of the times and the interests of mutual understanding among states and the strengthening of the peoples' security will nevertheless triumph in both Bonn and London. Access to space must be closed for weapons.

Attempts to Shift Costs

LD110438 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Sergey Lebedev commentary]

[Text] Another "Jane's" world encyclopedia of military aircraft was published in London almost at the same time as Britain signed an agreement on participation in the American "star wars" program. "Jane's" Editor in Chief John Taylor has called President Reagan's Strategic [Defence] Initiative a dubious and expansive gamble. By launching the Strategic Defense Initiative, he said, the president committed the United States to expenditure so immense and unpredictable that all estimates tended to be meaningless. Such an admission of a world-famous and competent organization that cooperates with top experts, scientists, and military men from many countries is notable for those who face the alternative: to join the dangerous gamble or not. The Thatcher government shifted part of the American burden onto the shoulders of its country by signing the agreement; and this approach meets the interests of the Reagan administration best of all, because the spending involved in "star wars" horrifies many Americans. The White House wants to calm their worries by separate deals with West European countries. Suffice it to say that this year the United States Administration has assigned $2.7 billion to the project, and next year General Abrahamson, who heads the program, intends to ask for $4.9 billion.

The agreement signed in London by Weinberger and Heseltine shows that the United States doesn't promise anything to its contractors in Europe. Washington has again refused to promise British companies concrete sums and only outlined the general spheres of development in which British companies will be involved. This leaves the pentagon the right to keep the most profitable orders for American monopolies and fan competition among West European participants in the Strategic Defense Initiative, if other countries follow Britain.

Getting back to "Jane's" encyclopedia, we would like to single out one more provision. The book says estimates (?that) for $60 billion American might get a system 90 percent effective against a Soviet ballistic missiles attack sound encouraging until one thinks of the remaining 10 percent of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear warheads falling on United States territory.

It is notable that the opinion of the world's leading experts fully coincides with what the French defense minister, Quiles, said about the Strategic Defence Initiative a few days ago. He confirmed the negative attitude of his country to the American "star wars" program and called it very dangerous. He said on the First Channel of French Television the United States claimed that the space shield would remove the nuclear threat, while he was convinced that it would inevitably increase the risk of war. The program stands for the deployment over the planet of 400-500 observer and interceptor satellites equipped with laser weapons. It is said that such a shield would prevent Soviet nuclear charges from reaching American territory, but even if it is 90 percent effective, the French minister said, the United States would still be fully destroyed.

After such evaluations, the promises of Americans to cover Western Europe with a space umbrella look even less feasible. Apparently the slogan of the Pentagon on the issue will be: The rescue of the drowning is the concern of the drowning themselves. In any case, having signed the agreement with Washington rendered doubtful services to the security of the United Kingdom.

There is a proverb in England saying that one can't run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. The declarations of the Tory government of its wish to see the fruits of an East-West dialogue and simultaneously participate in large-scale arms buildup programs are just as impossible.

FRG Next To Yield

LD120948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] According to the West German newspaper DIE WELT the FRG Government next week plans to make a decision on West Germany's participation in the so-called U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative research program.

It is not a secret, notes Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer, that the United States, having made a stake on force in its foreign policy, for a long time now has been trying to draw West European NATO allies into preparations for so-called "star wars."

The first to yield to this pressure a few days ago was Britain, and as the London GUARDIAN newspaper stressed, Washington has clearly conceived the idea of using London's consent for putting pressure on other NATO partners. Next in turn is West Germany. Commenting on Bonn's position in this matter, observers are noting that FRG ruling circles and West German military monopolies, acting under Washington's patronage, are for their part, also striving to link themselves with the production of super-new space weaponry. Moreover, statements are being made openly about this in Bonn.

Wide sections of the population in the FRG, however, are coming out decisively against participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, which pursues the aim of creating for lovers of military adventures, under the cover of the so-called cosmic shield, the opportunity for an unpunished nuclear strike on countries of socialism.

Reflecting the mood of the FRG public, prominent West German scientists, including Schneider, Fischer, and other experts who took part in hearings which have just ended in the Bundestag, stressed that the implementation of the so-called U.S. strategic Defense Initiative, can only undermine the basis for talks on disarmament, lead to a new round in the arms race, and create a threat to the cause of peace.

WEU Debates

PM091223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch under the "Topic of the Day" rubric: "Western European Union: Debates Over"]

[Text] Paris -- The session of the Assembly of the Western European Union [WEU] -- the military-political grouping comprising Belgium, Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, France, and the FRG -- has finished its work here.

The parliamentarians of the seven West European countries devoted their main attention to questions concerning their attitude to the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). For several sessions now the WEU states have tried unsuccessfully to draft a unified response to Washington's proposal that they involve themselves in the "star wars" preparation plans. This time too they failed to reach agreement. A number of countries, under Transatlantic pressure, were inclined to participate in SDI, but others were against.

French External Relations Minister R. Dumas reaffirmed Paris' refusal to participate in the U.S. "star wars" preparation plans. A number of participants in the session sharply criticized the U.S. "star wars" program.

The WEU Assembly also examined questions concerned with activating the military-political grouping, which the documents simply describe as the "European buttress of the NATO." What is involved in point of fact is the knocking together of a "European defense community" based on the WEU with the gradual involvement in it of all Common Market members. The session participants recommended that three new special agencies on defense and arms questions be set up within the WEU.

The session participants stressed the significance of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and the mutual understanding reached there that nuclear war must never be launched and that it cannot be won. French External Relations Minister R. Dumas welcomed the restoration of dialogue between the USSR and U.S. leaders and expressed the hope that the Geneva meeting was the beginning of an improvement in the international climate. The recent Soviet-French talks in Paris, the minister pointed out, had also helped in this. At the same time the majority of participants in the session advocated building up the West's military might and close cooperation within NATO.

The results of the WEU Assembly session show that it is the forces intent on strengthening "NATO's European buttress" and working toward the creation of a "European defense community" which are setting the tone for the military-political grouping. Nevertheless Washington has not yet succeeded in securing unconditional support from all its allies or obtaining their participation in SDI. The arm-twisting continues.

CONTINUED U.S. PRESSURE ON NETHERLANDS SCORED

PM111131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Pessure Continues"]

[Text] The Hague, 10 Dec -- The United States and the NATO bosses continue to bring powerful pressure to bear on the Netherlands in an attempt to secure the rescindment of its decision to refuse to fulfill some of the NATO tasks incumbent upon it in the sphere of the use of tactical nuclear weapons. This has once again been confirmed in the speech of U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme allied commander, NATO Forces, Europe, at a meeting of the Atlantic Committee -- a private pro-NATO organization in the Netherlands.

Having expressed unconcealed satisfaction on account of the decision by R. Lubbers' center-right government of consent to the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles on the Netherlands' territory, Rogers nevertheless insisted that this country continue to fulfill in full all the tasks incumbent upon it within the framework of NATO's military structure in case of the outbreak of a war. As is well-known, announcing on 1 November this year its consent to the deployment of first-strike missiles, in the face of powerful opposition from the opponents of this dangerous step, the Netherlands Government simultaneously announced its renunciation of some of its "nuclear tasks" within the NATO framework.

Sharply criticizing this decision of the Netherlands, General Rogers stated that, in the event of a nuclear war, NATO strategy envisages involving as many countries as possible in this war at a very early stage, and, in his opinion, the refusal to use aircraft with nuclear weapons on board would deprive the Netherlands of the opportunity of participating. At the same time the NATO supreme commander voiced the fear that such a step by the Netherlands could "create a dangerous precedent" for other members of NATO.

CONCERN VOICED AT FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY SPLIT

PM101951 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 6 Dec 85 p 21

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN correspondent dispatch: "Soviet Concern Now Expressed in Minister's Speech"]

[Text] Moscow -- Yesterday the Soviet Union officially expressed its concern at the fact that the Finnish forces which represent friendship with the Soviet Union are being weakened.

In a speech at the traditional friendship celebrations in Moscow on the eve of Finland's Independence day [6 December], Deputy Justice Minister Nikolay Osetrov said yesterday evening that "we cannot refrain from mentioning that the Soviet Union shares the concern of the Finnish democratic and political circles at the fact that attempts are being made to weaken and damage the unity of the Finnish democratic forces which form the foundation for the foreign policy line aiming at friendship with the Soviet Union."

Prior to this Osetrov had stressed that people in the Soviet Union greatly value Finnish foreign policy and the fact that President Koivisto has stressed its continuity.

Osetrov also pointed out that Finnish-Soviet cooperation has often served as a model for other countries' interstate relations and relations with the Soviet Union.

Osetrov had not written his speech himself. It came in all probability from the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Scandinavian department, or perhaps even from the CPSU Central Committee.

The democratic forces of which Osetrov spoke are the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], and the attempts to weaken and damage the party are the majority leadership's method of dealing with the party minority. The phrasing of this section of Osetrov's speech -- the rest of which was very friendly and followed the traditional lines of Soviet circles, stressing all the good sides in relations -- shows that the Soviet Union has carefully defined the dividing line between the Finnish party and the Finnish state leadership.

In the early stages of the now-widespread conflict within the Finnish Communist Party there were less specific references to the fact that developments within the party harm Finnish foreign policy and relations with the Soviet Union.

Now Finland's foreign policy leadership is no longer being held even indirectly responsible for the situation within the Finnish Communist Party.

Osetrov's speech is the first official reaction to the whole affair. In the past the party organ PRAVDA has commented, but now for the first time a minister has said that developments are considered to be worrying.

U.S. 'AID' TO TURKEY LINKED TO MILITARY PRESENCE

LD111801 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Istanbul December 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Shkurdalov reports:

The second round of negotiations has begun in Turkey with a view of prolonging the Turkish-American agreement on cooperation in defence and economy. As is noted by the Istanbul press, the United States insists on still bigger military-political privileges to be granted to it and on a broadening of its military presence in Turkey. In exchange, the United States promises bigger "aid" to Ankara.

What is the attitude of rank-and-file Turks to these promises has been shown by the public opinion poll which was held by the newspaper TEMPS. The Turkish people do not believe Washington. Were it not for the United States' own interests, there would have been no question of aid to Turkey. Such are the main conclusions of the public opinion poll.

It is quite obvious, said one of the respondents Alican Aslansever, that the United States has been exploiting us over many years. By "recipes" of the International Monetary Fund, backed by Washington, Turkey takes decisions from which only the United States gains. And this is called "aid".

The United States is after its domination not only in Turkey but also in all other states, believes another Turkish citizen Ibrahim Aktas. U.S. self-seeking interests are behind its any "aid".

In the commentary printed in the newspaper ENI ASIR it is noted that the White House bosses change each other, but their egotistic approach to Turkey remains unchanged -- they seek from the Turkish side ever new concessions and make it do what is only to the benefit of the United States.

SPAIN HOPES FOR POSITIVE RESULT ON NATO REFERENDUM

PM111435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "A 'Carrot' on the Eve of the Referendum"]

[Text] Madrid, 10 Dec -- The second round of Spanish-U.S. talks on reducing the number of U.S. troops in Spain has begun here. The talks were initiated in October last year at the insistence of Madrid, which is trying to secure a reduced U.S. military presence in the country. In accordance with the existing 1953 agreement with the United States, approximately 12,500 servicemen are quartered at four U.S. bases in Spain.

Naturally, the position of the Spanish Socialist Government in this matter does not delight the U.S. side which, judging by information leaked to the press, is dragging out a final decision in every way possible. However, Madrid has no intention of making concessions to the United States on this issue, to the point of possibly adopting a unilateral decision in the event that the talks fail.

As F. Gonzalez, head of government, said the other day: "The reduction of the number of U.S. troops will be achieved through negotiations. If not, my government will solve the problem itself." In his turn, Foreign Minister F. Fernandez Ordonez has expressed the hope that a "settlement" of the problem of cutting back U.S. troops in Spain will be reached in no more than a month's time.

The local press has repeatedly stressed that it is no accident that the Gonzalez government is raising the issue of reducing the U.S. military precisely now. The newspapers graphically call it a "carrot dangled by the government before Spanish people" on the eve of the referendum, set for March next year, on Spain's NATO membership. Government representatives are doing everything to prove that it is precisely NATO membership that will supposedly render the presence of U.S. troops in Spain superfluous.

In 1982, Spain joined NATO's political organization, and the socialist government that came to power at the end of the same year promised to hold a national referendum to determine the country's attitude toward membership in NATO. Since then, the view on this problem taken by the Spanish Socialist Worker's Party, which at that time took an anti-NATO stand, has changed considerably. Now the socialists do not conceal the fact that they would like supporters of NATO membership for Spain to win the referendum. As the head of government said recently: "NATO is a guarantor of greater stability and democratic freedoms in the world." F. Gonzalez is trying to convince Spanish people that Spain's NATO membership would "supplement" the political and economic benefits which Spain hopes to draw from its joining the Common Market.

However, the government cannot fail to notice that the mass anti-NATO campaign in Spain is growing on an ever larger scale. During the last month a wave of protest actions against Spain's participation in NATO has swept the entire country. As numerous public opinion polls attest, victory for the NATO opponents in the referendum is entirely possible.

KGB RETALIATORY KIDNAPPING IN BEIRUT REPORTED

AUL11240 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, Dec 11 (AFP) -- The Soviet KGB ruthlessly kidnapped a dozen Lebanese fundamentalist Shia Moslems in Beirut and threatened to kill them one by one, forcing the release of three Soviet diplomats held hostage there, the daily newspaper LIBERATION reported today citing Western intelligence sources.

It said that the KGB used the same methods as the kidnappers: abduction and execution.

The KGB were called in after the September 30 kidnapping of four Soviet diplomats in Beirut, - consular secretary Arkadiy Katakov, trade representative Valeriy Myrikov, attache Oleg Spirin and embassy doctor Nikolay Svirskiy.

Two days later, the body of Mr Katakov was found in West Beirut and the kidnappers, claiming allegiance to the Sunni fundamentalist Islamic Liberation Organization [ILO] threatened to kill the other three hostages unless pro-Syrian militias in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, stopped fighting ILO men.

The KGB's answer, LIBERATION reported, was to kidnapped [as received] a dozen Hizballah Shia fundamentalists, shoot one immediately and send the body to pro-Iranian Hezbollah, which has close links with the Tripoli Sunni fundamentalists.

The KGB message made it clear, LIBERATION said, that one hostage was the brother of a senior Hezbollah leader, and that "if our three diplomats are not released, we kill him and the others one by one."

On October 30, one month after their seizure, the three Soviet diplomats were released.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ALGERIAN PARTY DELEGATION

Gorbachev Receives Messaadia

LD111305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee today received Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] Party, who has come to Moscow at the head of an Algerian Party delegation. Messaadia conveyed to Comrade Gorbachev a message from Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the FLN party.

During a comradely conversation, certain issues of the international situation and of Soviet-Algerian relations were discussed. The successful development of friendly cooperation between the USSR and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, and between the CPSU and the FLN, and the coincidence or closeness of their stands on the cardinal problems of today, were noted with satisfaction. The Soviet Union and Algeria come out against the aggressive policy of imperialism and in favor of preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth; in favor of equitable international economic relations; and in favor of resolving regional conflicts on the basis of ensuring the legitimate national rights of peoples.

A mutual aspiration for further strengthening Soviet-Algerian cooperation in various spheres was reaffirmed.

Taking part in the conversation was Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Messaadia TV Address

LD120005 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Address by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front Central Committee, from the "Vremya" newscast -- Video recorded in Arabic fading to Russian translation; date and place not given]

[Text] Relations between Algeria and the Soviet Union have a long history and tradition. They are based on mutual respect and I am sure that they will remain like this forever. Algerian-Soviet links are constantly developing and gaining strength in all spheres. This is a progressive process from good to better.

At present the world is undergoing a very serious and complex period, caused not only by the economic crisis in Western countries, but by the general crisis of capitalism which has become acute, and which has grave consequences for the developing countries, and which slows down their final liberation from the colonial heritage. Imperialism tries to resolve its problems at the expense of young states. We see a way out of this situation in a strengthening of the unity of all member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement, on the basis of strict observance of the movement's principles, and of the international accords enshrined in the UN Charter.

We believe that, side by side with an expansion in our cooperation with all peaceloving forces, this is an effective way to strengthen security in the world and to remove the threat of war.

A campaign is being conducted in Algeria at present to enrich the National Charter, our party's main program document. The central task being resolved by the Algerian people is to overcome the vestiges of the colonial past, to affirm the democratic principles of the life of society, and to build the foundations of socialism.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Soviet leadership, and Comrade Gorbachev personally, for their hospitality and for the atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordiality in which my conversation with him took place. I am very pleased with the results of the meetings which have taken place in Moscow. I would like to wish all the Soviet people peace and prosperity.

GROMYKO, UAE PRESIDENT EXCHANGE CABLES

LD111741 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, a cable of congratulations to the friendly people of the UAE on the occasion of their national day, and expressed sincere wishes for all the best and success. The president of the UAE, in a reply cable to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, expressed his thanks for the congratulations and on his part, wished the friendly Soviet people continuous progress and prosperity.

SYRIAN PAPER HITS U.S. 'INTERNATIONAL PIRACY'

PM111152 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[Own information report: "Policy of International Piracy"]

[Text] An article published in the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH commenting on the statement by M. Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, on the shots fired by U.S. fighters at a Libyan aircraft over the Mediterranean, stresses in particular that the U.S. Administration is continuing its policy of international piracy in an attempt to impose its will on other peoples.

The bandit raid against an Arab state, AL-BA'TH points out, lies organically within the framework of the U.S. and Israeli military and diplomatic offensive in the Near East that was launched recently with a view to imposing on the peoples of the region capitulatory versions of a solution to the Near East problem in the interests of Washington, Tel Aviv, and Arab reaction.

ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN PART OF CAMP DAVID SCHEMES

LD071242 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The United States, Israel and the forces allied to them continue launching a large-scale crazy campaign against Libya in view of terrorists having hijacked an Egyptian Boeing plane and forcing it to land in Maltese territory. The two partners in the anti-Arab strategic alliance have recently moved from the hateful media rancor to threatening the Jamahiriyah with blatant armed intervention. The Israeli Army has held large-scale maneuvers in which units of all parts of the armed forces as well as the special reserve forces participated. Tens of thousands of soldiers, hundreds of tanks and planes and other military hardware were involved in the maneuvers. They trained in the Negev Desert for the mission of dealing a surprise blow to the territories and other countries.

The Pentagon had previously flexed its military muscles in the Mediterranean region and U.S. aircraft carriers, transport and warships approached Libyan shores. Five U.S. warships arrived in the Israeli port of Yafo a few days ago, and they will soon join the U.S. naval fleets roaming the Jamahiriyah waters.

It is worth noting that British forces have joined the frantic military preparations made by the United States and Israel. Cypriot papers report that British land, naval and air forces in Cyprus have been placed in a state of extreme military readiness. Extra supplies of military forces and equipment have been transported to the largest base in Cyprus, Akrotiri. There is no doubt, as indicated by papers, that the frantic preparations made by Britain are linked with the deteriorating situation regarding Libya.

The military hysteria which has dominated the minds of the Israelis, the United States and the British clearly demonstrates that the specter of another tripartite aggression has clouded the eastern Mediterranean. In addition to the fact that they have been putting their forces together quickly and at the same time, which again confirms that the tragic events in Malta were nothing but a pretext for preparing for another aggression. The plans for this aggression have been laid down and its objectives defined previously.

Everyone who follows the development of events in the region knows the true motives as to why the West has raised another military clamor, and it is quite clear that all Washington's attempts to direct the Middle East peace process towards the path of new individual deals have failed miserably yet again.

The U.S. strategists have been floating in a world of dreams hoping that one of the Arab leaders would follow theCamp David path, in submission to Israel and the United States, after the Israel invasion of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Washington and Tel Aviv were also expecting that Arab countries would not be able to continue engaging in joint struggle against imperialist and zionist schemes after the Lebanon war and would not [as heard] accept the stipulations of the U.S.-Israeli conditions as an alternative to peace. However, this did not happen; the Palestinians did not throw away their weapons, but, on the contrary, are continuing to demonstrate a heroic and courageous resistance to the aggressors in the occupied Arab territories and are engaging in a harsh political struggle in the whole world for the recognition of their national rights. The countries which firmly and determinedly call for establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the region have not yielded to the hot and cold pressures exercised by imperialism and Zionism. The position of these countries in particular has greatly helped to abort Washington's and Tel Aviv's attempts to impose a new individual deal on Arab countries.

It is no concidence that the United States and Israel should threaten Palestinians and the progressive Arab regimes with weapons now. The recent raid carried out by the Israeli Air Force on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia; the U.S. attempt to arrest one of the PLO leaders in Rome; the provocative attack by Israeli fighter-planes on Syrian aircraft and the CIA's plots to assassinate Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi all clearly indicate the nature of the scheming done by the United States and its allies. The large-scale campaign being launched against the Libyan Jamahiriyah currently and the frantic military preparations in the Mediterranean have the same objective.

KATUSHEV, LESOTHO'S MAKHELE SIGN ECONOMIC ACCORD

LD120018 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2230 GMT 11 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] In Moscow an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Kingdom of Lesotho has been signed. The agreement was signed by Comrade Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Vincent Montsi Makhele, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho. Present at the signing of the agreement was Joseph Kaibe Mollo, ambassador of the Kingdom of Lesotho in the USSR. [video shows signing ceremony: Katushev and Makhele signing documents and shaking hands]

CORRECTION TO JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON MUGABE VISIT

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Joint Communique;" published in the 5 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 4, first paragraph, line four:

...on an official visit at the...(deleting "friendly")

Page J 7, second paragraph, line three should read:

...actions against Nicaragua, which presents a threat to regional peace, has an adverse...(supplying phrase)

BRIEFS

SOVIET AID TO DAR ES SALAAM -- The ANC of South Africa has called on the peace-loving nations of the world to emulate the USSR and other socialist nations by assisting the congress in its struggle against the Boer regime. The call was made today by a member of the Central Committee of the congress Mr (Robert Mansi), at a brief ceremony during which Soviet assistance worth 5 million shillings was handed over. The aid, which includes foodstuffs, vehicles, and clothes, was handed over by the Soviet envoy accredited to Tanzania, Mr Sergey Illarionov. Receiving the aid on behalf of the congress, Mr (Robert Mansi) paid tribute to the Soviet Union for its assistance. [Text] [Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 6 Dec 85 EA]

PRAVDA SUMMARY OF BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

PM111645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

["On the Official Visit of Brazilian Foreign Minister O. Setubal to the USSR" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Olavo Egidio Setubal, foreign minister of the Federative Republic of Brazil, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit 8 through 11 December 1985, at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The important Brazilian guest and the persons accompanying him were given a cordial reception reflecting the friendly nature of relations between the two countries.

Brazilian Foreign Minister O. Setubal was received by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Polituro and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Minister O. Setubal laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Hall.

Talks took place between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Brazilian Foreign Minister O. Setubal on questions of Soviet-Brazilian relations and their prospects, as well as topical international problems.

The ministers expressed satisfaction at the progressive development of relations between the USSR and Brazil and their increasingly multifaceted nature, and stressed their governments' desire to continue to expand mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Recognizing the special significance of political dialogue in present-day conditions and the expediency of extending the bilateral exchange of opinions, the ministers signed a memorandum of mutual understanding, establishing a machinery for consultations on international problems of mutual interest.

The sides expressed the intention to use the potential available to expand economic cooperation and improve the structure of mutual trade. To this end an agreement was signed between the governments of the USSR and Brazil on economic and technical cooperation, and there was an exchange of letters on extending the terms of the conclusion of contracts under the 24 March 1975 agreement on deliveries of machines and equipment from the USSR to Brazil and on deliveries of Brazilian goods to the USSR.

An accord was reached on the joint publication of a collection of documents covering the history of relations between the two countries.

The sides confirmed the Soviet Union's and Brazil's adherence to the principles of the UN Charter and their determination to take steps to firmly established these principles, laid down 40 years ago as the foundation of international intercourse, in the practice of relations between states.

During the discussion of topical problems relating to the world situation the ministers expressed deep concern in connection with the continuing international tension and the arms race, especially in the nuclear sphere, and advocated that all states, irrespective of their socioeconomic systems, should contribute to strengthening world peace and security. They stressed the link between disarmament and social and economic development and the advisability of switching the resources currently spent on arms to peaceful purposes.

In this connection O. Setubal touched on the message sent recently by Brazilian President Jose Sarney to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev expressing the hope that the talks which took place 19-21 November with U.S. President R. Reagan would be able to make a decisive contribution to improving the climate of understanding in East-West relations and which expressed wishes of success at the disarmament talks which would create the expected possibility of switching material and human resources to the solution of urgent and constructive tasks of socioeconomic development.

E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that the Geneva meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan creates opportunities to pass from the present state of dangerous confrontation to a constructive quest for ways of normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations and improving the international atmosphere as a whole on the basis of halting the arms race and switching to real disarmament. For its part, the Soviet Union will do everything necessary to solve this task.

The Soviet side explained the Soviet Union's comprehensive proposals aimed at preventing the militarization of space in conjunction with the reduction of nuclear armaments. Emphasis was placed on the USSR's readiness to reach specific accords which would help to substantially reduce the nuclear threat, to strengthen peace, and to create an atmosphere of mutual trust between states. The Brazilian side's attention was also drawn to the proposals submitted to the United Nations by the Soviet Union on international cooperation in the peaceful development of space under conditions of its nonmilitarization.

The sides expressed concern at the existence of conflict situations and seats of tension in various parts of the world and stressed the need to reach settlements for these situations by peaceful means, on the basis of the observance of the principle of noninterference in states' internal affairs and full respect for the peoples' right to an independent path of development. In this connection the Brazilian Foreign Ministry expounded on questions of the situation in Central America, stressing the role of Brazil and other Latin American countries in seeking, with the aid of the Contadora Group, and its supporters, a just political settlement in the region. The Soviet side expressed concern at the continuing fuelling of tension in Central America, especially around Nicaragua. The Soviet Union's line was confirmed in favor of a peaceful political settlement in the region and in suppport of constructive efforts in this direction.

The sides stated that they reject the forms of colonialism persisting in southern Africa and confirmed their denunciation of the apartheid regime, viewing it as a threat to peace and international security. They favored the immediately granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of relevant UN decisions.

The sides believe that it is essential to restructure international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis, which would enable all countries to make full use of their right to economic and social development. Minister O. Setubal pointed to the serious difficulties which the developing countries, and in particular the Latin American countries, are now experiencing in connection with the foreign debt problem and set forth the Brazilian position in favor of a political approach toward this question.

During his stay in Moscow, Brazilian Foreign Minister O. Setubal also had talks with G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov, and K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, during which there was an examination of various questions of cooperation between the two countries in the trade and economic and scientific-technical fields and the prospects of the further development of this cooperation. An agreement was reached to continue the discussion of these questions during the work of the 10th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Brazilian commission on trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation to be held in Brasilia in early 1986.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the talks, which had taken place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere and had helped to expand relations between the USSR and Brazil, to improve mutual understanding between the two peoples, and to strengthen peace. Brazilian Foreign Minister O. Setubal invited USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze to pay an official visit to Brazil. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The sides will agree later on the date of the visit.

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED ON SOVIET-BRAZILIAN TALKS

LD111632 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 11 TASS -- The strivings of the Governments of the USSR and Brazil to continue to give greater scope to mutually-beneficial cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, and non-interference in internal affairs was emphasized during talks between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Olavo Setubal, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, who has stayed in the USSR on an official visit from December 8 to 11, 1985, at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

A Soviet-Brazilian press release has it that the sides expressed satisfaction with the progressive development of relations between the USSR and Brazil and with the relations' increasingly versatile nature. The press release points out an intention of the sides to use the existing opportunities for expanding economic cooperation and for upgrading the pattern of reciprocal trade.

Discussing major problems of the international situation, the ministers expressed serious concern over persisting international tensions and the arms race, especially in the nuclear field. They called for efforts of all states, irrespective of their social and economic systems, in order to promote stronger international peace and security. They stressed the interrelationship between disarmament and socio-economic Development, and said it was advisable to use for peaceful purposes the resources currently spent on armaments.

The Soviet side expounded comprehensive proposals of the U.S.S.R. aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space in combination with nuclear arms reduction. The Soviet side also stressed the readiness of the U.S.S.R. to reach concrete accords which would drastically lessen the threat of nuclear war, promote peace and the atmosphere of mutual trust between nations. The attention of the Brazilian side was called to the proposals submitted by the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations and dealing with international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in the conditions of its non-militarization.

The sides expressed concern at conflict situations and seats of tensions existing in different regions of the world and stressed the need of defusing such situations by peaceful means on the basis of observance of the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of nations and respect for the right of peoples to choose an independent road of development. In this connection the minister of foreign affairs of Brazil spoke about the situation in Central America, making emphasis on the role of Brazil and other Latin American countries in the search with the help of the Contadora Group and the group of countries supporting it for a just political settlement in the region. The Soviet side expressed concern over the continuing aggravation of tensions in Central America, especially around Nicaragua. The Soviet side reiterated that the Soviet Union stood for a peaceful political settlement in the region and supported constructive efforts made in this direction.

The sides said that they denounced the forms of colonialism existing in southern Africa and reaffirmed their condemnation for the policy of apartheid regarding it as a threat to peace and international security. They came out in favor of the immediate granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of the relevant United Nations decisions.

The sides expressed the opinion that it was necessary to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic footing which would enable all the countries to use to the full their right to economic and social development.

The sides expressed satisfaction at their talks which had passed in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, which promoted the development of relations between the U.S.S.R. and Brazil, the improvement of mutual understanding between both nations and stronger peace.